METHODIST

CATECHISMS:

CONTAINING A

SUMMARY OF CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE AND BIBLE HISTORY.

No. I.

Published by Order of the General Conference,

TORONTO:

WILLIAM BRIGGS, 73 & 80 KING STREET EAST.

C. W. COATES, MONTREAL, QUE.

S. F. HUESTIS, HALIFAX, N.S.

1883.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL REQUISITES.

PRICES NET.

ATLAS OF SCRIPTURE GEOGRAPHY, containing 16 maps, with questions on each map. Price, 30 cents.

CASE'S BIBLE ATLAS, needed in studying the S. S. Lessons, $1.00.

CHART OF BIBLE CHRONOLOGY, by Alfred Andrews, $1.

THE TRAVELS OF JESUS, with a new Map of Palestine. By Rev. E. P. Stout. Size, 6 ft. x 3 ft., mounted on rollers. Price, $4.00. Cheaper and smaller Edition, size, 34 x 22½ inches. Price, $1.50.

NEW TESTAMENT MAP OF PALESTINE, 36 x 48 inches, on fine white muslin. Colored. Price, $1.50.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. MAP OF WESTERN ASIA AND ANCIENT JERUSALEM. Size, 36 x 48 inches, on fine white muslin, $2.00.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. MAP OF PALESTINE AT THE TIME OF CHRIST. Size, 40 x 60, on white muslin, $2.50.

LIBRARY CARDS, per pkg. of 50, price, 30 cents.

EXCELSIOR LIBRARY CARDS, per 100, $1.00.

S. S. REWARD TICKETS, per gross, 12½ cents.

S. S. REWARD CARDS, per pkg., from 15 cents up.

S. S. REWARD BOOKS, in pkgs., containing 48, 24, 16, 12, and 6 Books, varying in size, according to number in pkg., illustrated, per pkg., 35 cents.

S. S. REWARD BOOKS, in pkgs. containing 12 or 16 Books, 15 cents.

ANNIVERSARY DIALOGUES, pkgs. Nos. 1 and 2, each, 55 cents.

ANNIVERSARY DIALOGUES, pkgs. Nos. 3, 4, and 5, each, 45 cents.

ANNIVERSARY SPEAKER, First and Second Series, each, 60 cents.

ANNIVERSARY GEMS, each, 60 cents.

Methodist Catechisms.

No. I.

FOR CHILDREN OF TENDER YEARS.

Section 1.—OF GOD.

1. *Who made you?*

God.

2. *Who is God?*

God is our Father in heaven.

3. *What is God?*

God is a Spirit, One that always was and always will be.

4. *Where is God?*

God is everywhere.

5. *What can God do?*

God can do whatever He will.

6. *Does God know all things?*

Yes, God knows all things; every thought in man's heart, every word, and every action.

7. *Will He call us to account for all we think and do?*

At the last day God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good or whether it be evil.

8. *Does God love you?*

Yes, God loves everything which He has made.

9. *What has God made?*

God made everything in heaven and earth; and, last of all, He made man.

Sec. 2.—OF THE CREATION OF MAN.

1. *How did God make man?*

God made the body of man out of the dust of the earth.

2. *Did his soul come from the dust?*

No: for the Lord God breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul.

3. *Why did God make man?*

God made man that he might know Him and love Him and serve Him, and be happy with Him for ever.

4. *Where did God put the first man and woman?*

God put the first man and woman in the garden of Eden.

5. *In whose image was man created?*

Man was created in the image or likeness of God.

6. *How was man made like God?*

His soul was created like God: immortal, holy, and happy.

Sec. 3.—OF THE FALL OF MAN.

1. *Did our first parents continue holy and happy?*

No: they sinned against God, and fell into misery.

2. *What is sin?*

Sin is not obeying the commands of God.

3. *What command did God give to our first parents in the garden of Eden?*

He commanded them not to eat of the tree of knowledge of good and evil.

4. *Did they keep this command?*

No: they did eat of the tree.

5. *What evil did they bring upon themselves thereby?*

They lost the favour of God, were condemned to pain and death, and were driven out of the garden.

6. *Did their sin hurt any besides themselves?*

Yes · their sin hurt all mankind.

7. *How did it hurt them?*

By causing them to be born in sin, so that they also suffer pain and death.

8. *What do you mean by being born in sin?*

We are all born self-willed, and, but for the grace of God, inclined only to evil.

9. *May we all hope for this grace?*

Yes, through the Saviour who was promised when our first parents fell into sin.

Sec. 4.—OF THE SALVATION OF MAN.

1. *How may we be saved from sin?*

Only through Jesus Christ, the Eternal Son of God.

2. *What did our Lord Jesus Christ do to save us?*

He was made man, suffered death in our stead, rose again from the dead, and went up into heaven.

3. *What do you mean by being saved?*

Through what Jesus Christ has done for us, we may obtain forgiveness of sin, and holiness, and heaven.

4. *But will He save all mankind?*

We can be saved only by repenting and believing in the Lord Jesus Christ.

5. *What is it to repent?*

To repent is to be sorry for my sins, to confess and turn from them, and to seek forgiveness from God.

6. *What is it to believe in Jesus Christ?*

To believe in Jesus Christ is to receive His words, and to trust in Him alone for salvation.

7. *Can you do all this of yourself?*

I cannot repent and believe of myself; but God will help me by His Holy Spirit, if I ask it of Him.

8. *What is the state of those who do not forsake their sins and believe in Jesus Christ?*

The wrath of God abideth on them.

9. *Why does not God take away the wicked at once?*

He gives sinners time to repent.

10. *What will become of those who do not repent?*

After death they will be cast out of God's presence forever.

Sec. 5.—OF JUDGMENT AND THE FUTURE STATE.

1. *Will all men be judged hereafter?*

Yes, we must all be judged at the last day.

2. *Who will be the Judge of all men?*

Our Lord Jesus Christ, who died for us, will be the Judge of all men.

3. *What will become of the wicked after the day of judgment?*

They shall go away into everlasting punishment.

4. *Where will the wicked be punished?*

In hell.

5. *What will become of the righteous after death?*

The righteous shall go into everlasting life.

6. *Where will the righteous enjoy this life?*

In heaven.

7. *What sort of a place is heaven?*

Heaven is a place of light and glory.

8. *How will good men live there?*

Good men will live in heaven in perfect joy forever.

9. *Why will their joy be perfect?*

Because they will be always with the Lord.

10. *Will they suffer nothing there?*

Good men will suffer nothing in heaven: they will have no want nor pain nor sin.

11. *What sort of bodies will they have?*

They will have bodies such as can never die, made like the glorious body of Jesus Christ.

12. *How will they be employed?*

In praising and serving God.

13. *In what manner will they serve God in heaven?*

We cannot tell how they will serve Him until we go there.

14. *What must you be, if you would go to this glorious and happy place?*

That I may go to heaven I must be holy in heart and life.

Sec. 6.—OF RELIGION.

1. *What is religion?*

Religion is holiness in heart and life.

2. *What is it to be holy in heart?*

To be holy in heart is to be changed by the Holy Spirit, so as to be saved from sin and to love God.

3. *What is it to be holy in life?*

To be holy in life is to do my duty to God and man, according to God's holy word.

4. *What is your duty to God?*

My duty to God is to worship Him, to love Him, and to keep His commandments.

5. *What is your duty to man?*

My duty to man is to honour and obey my parents, to show respect to those above me, to speak the truth always, and to be just and loving to all.

6. *How can you do this?*

I can do my duty to God and man only by the grace of God.

7. *What is this grace?*

The grace of God is the power of the Holy Ghost, felt in our hearts, enabling us to do what otherwise we could not do.

8. *How are we to seek the grace of God?*

We must seek the grace of God by earnest prayer in private and in the house of God.

9. *Through whom do we receive the grace of the Holy Spirit?*

Only through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

Sec. 7.—OF JESUS CHRIST AND LITTLE CHILDREN.

1. *Does the Saviour care for children*

Yes: for He said, "Suffer the little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not."

2. *Was He once a child Himself?*

Yes, and we read about His infancy in the gospels of St. Matthew and St. Luke.

3. *Do we know anything about the Saviour when He was growing up?*

St. Luke tells us that when He was twelve years old He was found in the temple at Jerusalem.

4. *How was He a pattern to children?*

We read that He grew in wisdom, and was subject to His parents.

5. *May children have the blessing of the Lord Jesus?*

When children were brought to Him, He took them up in His arms, put His hands upon them, and blessed them.

6. *Does the Lord Jesus listen to children?*

He was pleased with the children who cried Hosanna in the temple.

7. *May children know the Scriptures?*

Yes: for Timothy knew the Holy Scriptures from a child.

8. *What did the Lord say about children before He went up to heaven?*

He said to St. Peter, "Feed My lambs."

9. *May children receive the Holy Ghost?*

Yes: for God has promised to pour out His Spirit upon all flesh, and His blessing upon the offspring of His people.

10. *By what sign is it shown that the Lord is the Saviour of children?*

Children are baptised "into the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

11. *What is "the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost?"*

The name of One God in Three Persons, blessed for evermore.

12. *How must you remember your baptism?*

By seeking grace that I may become a true Christian, and serve God and my Saviour all the days of my life.

Sec. 8.—THE LORD'S PRAYER, THE BELIEF, AND THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

1. *Let me hear you repeat the Lord's prayer.*

Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil: for Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

2. *Rehearse the articles of your belief.*

I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth: And in Jesus Chirst His only Son our Lord; who was conceived of the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried; He descended into hell; the third day He rose again from the dead; He ascended into heaven, and sitteth at the right hand of God the Father Almighty; from thence He shall come to judge the quick and the dead. I believe in the Holy Ghost; the holy catholic church; the communion of saints; the forgiveness of sins; the resurrection of the body; and the life everlasting. Amen.

3. *Which are the Ten Commandments?*

The same which God spake in the twentieth chapter of Exodus, saying:—

I. I am the LORD thy God, which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage. Thou shalt have no other gods before Me.

II. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth: thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them: for I the LORD thy God am a

jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate Me ; and showing mercy unto thousands of them that love Me, and keep My commandments.

III. Thou shalt not take the name of the LORD thy God in vain ; for the LORD will not hold him guiltless that taketh His name in vain.

IV. Remember the Sabbath-day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labour, and do all thy work : but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the LORD thy God : in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates: for in six days the LORD made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day : wherefore the LORD blessed the Sabbath-day, and hallowed it.

V. Honour thy father and thy mother : that thy days may be long upon the land which the LORD thy God giveth thee.

VI. Thou shalt not kill.

VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his man-servant, nor his maid-servant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is thy neighbour's.

APPENDIX.

A SHORT CATECHISM OF SCRIPTURE NAMES.

OLD TESTAMENT.

1 *Who was Adam?*

The first man that God made, and the father of us all.

2. *Who was Eve?*

The first woman, and the mother of us all.

3. *Who was Cain?*

Adam's eldest son, who killed his brother.

4. *Who was Abel?*

Cain's righteous brother, whom he hated.

5. *Who was Enoch?*

A man who pleased God, and who was taken up to heaven without dying.

6. *Who was Noah?*

That good man who was saved in the ark when the world was drowned.

7. *Who was Abraham?*

The pattern of believers, and the friend of God.

8. *Who was Isaac?*

Abraham's son according to God's promise.

9. *Who was Jacob?*

Isaac's younger son, whose name was changed to Israel.

10. *Who was Joseph?*

Jacob's beloved son, whom his brothers hated and sold for a slave.

11. *Who were the Twelve Patriarchs?*

The twelve sons of Jacob, and the fathers of the people of Israel.

12. *Who was Pharaoh?*

The cruel king of Egypt, who refused to let God's people go, and was drowned in the Red Sea, with his army.

13. *Who was Moses?*

The deliverer and lawgiver of the children of Israel, who led them through the wilderness.

14. *Who was Aaron?*

The brother of Moses, and the first high priest of Israel.

15. *Who were the Priests?*

Those who were set apart to offer sacrifices to God, and who taught His laws to men.

16. *Who was Joshua?*

The leader of the children of Israel, who brought them into the Promised Land after the death of Moses.

17. *Who were the Prophets?*

Holy men whom God taught to foretell things to come, and to make known His mind to the world.

18. *Who was Samuel?*

The prophet who was called by the Lord when he was a little child.

19. *Who was David?*

The sweet psalmist of Israel, who was raised from a shepherd to be king.

20. *Who was Absalom?*

David's wicked son, who rebelled against his father, and was killed as he hung on a tree.

21. *Who was Solomon?*

David's son, the wisest of men, and the king who built the temple.

22. *Who was Elijah*

The prophet who was carried to heaven in a chariot of fire.

23. *Who was Daniel?*

The prophet who, because he would not give up praying to God, was cast into a den of lions; and who was preserved unhurt.

24. *Who were Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego?*

Three young Israelites who, because they would not worship an image, were cast into a fiery furnace, but yet were not burned.

NEW TESTAMENT.

1. *Who was the Virgin Mary?*

The mother of JESUS.

2. *Who were the Jews?*

The children of Israel, whom God chose for His own people.

3. *Who were the Gentiles?*

All nations besides the Jews.

4. *Who was Cæsar Augustus?*

The Emperor of Rome at the time when our Lord was born.

5. *Who was Herod the king?*

The King of Judæa, who killed the young children in Bethlehem, hoping to kill the Christ.

6. *Who was John the Baptist?*

The prophet who told the Jews that the Christ was come.

7. *Who was Herod the tetrarch?*

The ruler of Galilee, who cut off John the Baptist's head.

8. *Who were the disciples of Jesus Christ?*

All who learned of Him as their Master.

9. *Who was Lazarus?*

One whom Jesus loved, and raised to life when he had been dead four days.

10. *Who was Martha?*

The sister of Lazarus, who was too much troubled in making a feast for the Lord.

11. *Who was Mary, the sister of Martha?*

The woman that chose the good part, and sat at the feet of Jesus, and heard His word.

12. *Who were the apostles?*

Those twelve disciples whom Christ chose to be the first preachers of His gospel and rulers of His church.

13. *Who was Simon Peter?*

The apostle whom our Lord blessed for His good confession; who afterwards denied his Lord, wept bitterly, and was forgiven; and who preached the first sermon on the day of Pentecost.

14. *Who was the apostle John?*

The disciple whom Jesus loved, and who leaned on His bosom at the Last Supper.

15. *Who was St. Thomas?*

An apostle, who at first did not believe that the Lord had risen.

16. *Who was Judas?*

The wicked apostle, who betrayed the Lord with a kiss.

17. *Who was Caiaphas?*

The high priest who condemned Christ.

18. *Who was Pontius Pilate?*

The governor of Judæa, who delivered up Jesus to be crucified.

19. *Who was Joseph of Arimathœa?*

A rich man who buried Jesus in his own tomb.

20. *Who were the Four Evangelists?*

St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Luke, and St. John; who wrote the Four Gospels.

21. *Who were Ananias and Sapphira?*

A man and his wife who were struck dead for lying unto the Holy Spirit.

22. *Who was St. Stephen?*

The first who was put to death for Christ's sake.

23. *Who was St. Paul?*

The apostle who was first a persecutor, but afterwards the great preacher of the gospel to the Gentiles.

24. *Who was Dorcas?*

A good woman who made clothes for the poor, and who was raised from death.

25. *Who was Cornelius?*

A devout Gentile soldier, to whom St. Peter was sent to preach the gospel.

26. *Who was Lydia?*

A devout woman whose heart the Lord opened when St. Paul preached.

27. *Who was Apollos?*

An eloquent teacher, whom Priscilla and Aquila instructed in the Christian faith.

28. *Who was Timothy?*

A young companion and helper of St. Paul.

29. *Who was Titus?*

Another companion of St. Paul, who was a minister in the island of Crete.

PRAYERS FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

Note: *As soon as the Children begin to learn these Catechisms, they should also learn the following Prayers, concluding each with the Lord's Prayer.*

THE INFANT'S OR YOUNG CHILD'S MORNING PRAYER.

ALMIGHTY GOD, the Maker of every thing in heaven and earth: The darkness goes away, and the daylight comes, at Thy command: Thou art good, and Thou doest good continually.

I thank Thee that Thou hast taken care of me this night, and that I am alive and well this morning.

Save me, O God, from evil all this day long; and may I love and serve Thee for ever, for the sake of Jesus Christ, Thy Son. Amen.

Note: The word *Amen* means that I believe all that I speak, and that I desire from my heart all that I pray for with my lips.

Note: *When the Child is five or six years old, he may add the following to his Morning Prayer:—*

Give me every good thing which I need for my body and soul: help me by Thy Holy Spirit to do Thy will: make me always afraid to offend Thee, and let me live and die in Thy favour.

Hear the prayer of a child, O Lord, and pardon all my sins, because Thy beloved Son died once on earth for sinful creatures, though He never sinned Himself, and now He lives in heaven to pray for them and save them: may His name be praised for ever and ever. Amen.

THE INFANT'S OR YOUNG CHILD'S EVENING PRAYER.

O LORD GOD, who knowest all things, Thou seest me by night as well as by day.

I pray Thee, for Christ's sake, forgive me what I have done amiss this day, and keep me safe all the night while I am asleep.

I desire to lie down under Thy care, and to abide for ever under Thy blessing; for Thou art the God of all

power and of everlasting mercy. Grant this for the sake of Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

Note: *When the Child is five or six years old, he may add the following to his Evening Prayer:—*

Bless all my friends* as well as myself; do good to them at all times and in all places, and help me always to serve them in love.

And when I have done Thy will here, by Thy grace helping me, and have enjoyed Thy blessings on earth, then give my soul a place in heaven, that I may there dwell with Thee, and with Thy Son Jesus Christ; for heaven and earth, and all things in them, are Thine for ever and ever. Hear me, O Lord, for the sake of Jesus Christ, Thy Son. Amen.

THE YOUNG CHILD'S PRAYER FOR THE LORD'S DAY, TO BE ADDED TO THE MORNING PRAYER.

SUFFER me not, O Lord, to waste this Thy day in sin and folly; but let me worship Thee with much delight. Teach me to know more of Thee, and to serve Thee better than ever I have done before, that I may be made fit to dwell in heaven, where Thy worship and service will be everlasting: through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE YOUNG CHILD'S PRAYER FOR THE LORD'S DAY, TO BE ADDED TO THE EVENING PRAYER.

O MOST gracious God, let me never forget the truths that I have heard out of Thy word this day. Let them abide in my heart so as to amend my life. May I so profit that I may be able to give a good account of them to Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour, when He shall come to judge the world at the last day: for Whose sake I ask all blessings, and to Whom be glory for ever and ever. Amen.

* Here the Child may mention Father and Mother, and other relations.

METHODIST CATECHISMS.

NOTE.

At the meeting of the General Conference of our Church, in Hamilton, in September last, it was agreed to publish for the use of the Children of our Church, the UNITED CATECHISMS, prepared and published by the Wesleyan Methodist Church of England, with proof texts taken from the Authorized Version of the Holy Scriptures.

TORONTO, January, 1883.

Entered, according to the Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, by the Rev. WILLIAM BRIGGS, in the office of the Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL REQUISITES.

PRICES NET.

KIRTON'S STANDARD TEMPERANCE RECITER. Boards, each, 35 cents.

KIRTON'S STANDARD S. S. RECITER. Boards, 35 cts.

KIRTON'S STANDARD BAND OF HOPE RECITER. Boards, each, 35 cents.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL RECITER. Cloth, 35 cents.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL SPEAKER. Cloth, 35 cents.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY BOOK, 60 cents.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CELEBRATION BOOK, 60 cents.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY EXERCISE, each, 5 cts.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL SPEAKER, 60 cents.

THE LEAF CLUSTER, for the Infant Class, Quarterly, Per quarter, $1.10; per year, $4.40.

LARGE BIBLE PICTURES, beautifully colored, per doz.; $3.00.

LAPILINUM, OR BLACKBOARD CLOTH, 46 inches wide, per yard, $2.00.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

It will be to your advantage, if you want good, sound, Sunday-school Library Books, to write for lists. Our Libraries are cheap.

Address,

WILLIAM BRIGGS,
78 & 80 King Street East, Toronto.

MONTREAL BOOK-ROOM,
3 Bleury St., Montreal, Que.

S. F. HUESTIS,
Halifax, N.S.

METHODIST CATECHISMS:

CONTAINING A

SUMMARY OF CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE AND BIBLE HISTORY.

No. II.

Published by Order of the General Conference.

TORONTO:

WILLIAM BRIGGS, WESLEY BUILDINGS.

C. W. COATES, MONTREAL, QUE.

S. F. HUESTIS, HALIFAX, N.S.

METHODIST CATECHISMS.

NOTE.

At the meeting of the General Conference of our Church, in Hamilton, in September, 1882, it was agreed to publish for the use of the children of our Church, the UNITED CATECHISMS, prepared and published by the Wesleyan Methodist Church of England, with Proof Texts taken from the Authorized Version of the Holy Scriptures.

TORONTO, January, 1883.

Entered, according to the Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, by the Rev. WILLIAM BRIGGS, in the office of the Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

METHODIST

CATECHISMS:

CONTAINING A

SUMMARY OF CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE AND BIBLE HISTORY.

No. II.

Published by Order of the General Conference.

[Entered, according to the Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, by the Rev. WILLIAM BRIGGS, in the office of the Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.]

TORONTO:
WILLIAM BRIGGS, WESLEY BUILDINGS.
C. W. COATES, MONTREAL, QUE.
S. F. HUESTIS, HALIFAX, N.S.

METHODIST CATECHISMS.

No. II.

CONTENTS.

		PAGE
Chapter I.—	Of the Christian Religion	2
II.—	Of God	9
III.—	Of Creation and Providence	13
IV.—	Of the Fall of Man	16
V.—	Of the Redemption of the World by our Lord Jesus Christ	20
VI.—	Of the Gospel Salvation	27
VII.—	Of the Holy Spirit	33
VIII.—	Of the Law of God	36
IX.—	Of the Church and the Means of Grace	44
X.—	Of Death and Judgment	56

CHAPTER I.

OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

§ 1. Jesus Christ and Christianity.

1. *What do you mean by religion?*

Our whole duty to God our Creator.

2. *How may you divide that duty?*

Into two parts: What we have to believe; and what we have to do.

3. *Who is the great Teacher of religion?*

Jesus Christ, the Son of God, our Redeemer.

4. *What do you call His religion?*

Christianity.

5. *Are there any other religions in the world?*

There is only one Divine Teacher, and only one true religion; but there have been many false teachers, and there are many false religions.

1 *Corinthians* viii. 5, 6. For though there be that are called gods, whether in heaven or on earth; as there are gods many, and lords many; yet to us there is one God, the Father, of whom are all things, and we unto Him; and one Lord, Jesus Christ, through whom are all things, and we through Him.

Ephesians iv. 5. One Lord, one faith, one baptism.

6. *How did Jesus Christ show that He was a Teacher sent from God?*

By performing signs and wonders such as could be performed only by the power of God.

John iii. 2. Rabbi, we know that Thou art a teacher come from God: for no man can do these signs that Thou doest, except God be with him.

7. *In what other ways did He show this?*

By the heavenly wisdom, the authority, and the graciousness of His teaching.

Luke iv. 22. And all bare Him witness, and wondered at the words of grace which proceeded out of His mouth.

John vii. 46. Never man so spake.

Luke xxiv. 32. And they said one to another, Was not our heart burning within us, while He spake to us in the way, while He opened to us the Scriptures?

Mark i. 22. He taught them as having authority, and not as the scribes.

8. *And what was the last and greatest proof?*

His rising from the dead, as He Himself foretold.

John ii. 18, 19, 21. The Jews therefore answered and said unto Him, What sign showest Thou unto us, seeing that Thou doest these things? Jesus answered and said unto them, Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up. . . . But He spake of the temple of His body.

Acts ii. 32. This Jesus did God raise up, whereof we all are witnesses.

[*Matthew* xvi. 21; 1 *Corinthians* xv. 14, 20.]

9. *Have believers an internal evidence that Christ came from God?*

They have, according to their faith, the witness and the fruit of the Holy Spirit in their hearts.

John xiv. 20. In that day ye shall know that I am in My Father, and ye in Me, and I in you.

1 *John* iv. 13. Hereby know we that we abide in Him, and He in us, because He hath given us of His Spirit.

Galatians v. 22, 23. The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, meekness, temperance.

[*John* vii. 17; xvi. 14; *Acts* v. 32; 1 *Corinthians* xii. 3; *Ephesians* i. 13; 1 *John* v. 10.]

10. *What does our Lord say of those who reject Him?*

He declares that they ought to believe in Him; and that they would believe in Him if they humbly and patiently listened to His words.

John viii. 46, 47. If I say truth, why do ye not believe Me? He that is of God heareth the words of God; for this cause ye hear them not, because ye are not of God.

John x. 25-27. The works that I do in My Father's name, these bear witness of Me. But ye believe not, because ye are not of My sheep. My sheep hear My voice, and I know them, and they follow Me.

[*John* iii. 19; xviii. 37; 1 *John* iv. 6.]

11. *What is His warning to them?*

That His word shall condemn them at the last day.

John xii. 48. He that rejecteth Me, and receiveth not My sayings, hath one that judgeth him: the word that I spake, the same shall judge him in the last day.

12. *What blessing does He pronounce on believers?*

To Peter He gave it thus:

Matthew xvi. 17. And Jesus answered and said unto him, Blessed art thou, Simon Bar-Jonah: for flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but My Father which is in heaven.

And to Thomas He gave it thus:

John xx. 29. Jesus saith unto him, Because thou hast seen Me, thou hast believed: blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed.

---

§ 2. The Scriptures.

1. *How does our Lord teach us His religion?*

By His word and by His Spirit.

2. *What is His word?*

The Scriptures of the Old and the New Testaments, which are the sacred books of the Christian Faith.

3. *How does the Old Testament teach Christianity?*

The Scriptures of the Old Testament were written by many holy men, who prophesied that the Christ was coming, and foretold also what He would suffer and do and teach.

1 *Peter* i. 10, 11. Concerning which salvation the prophets sought and searched diligently, who prophesied of the grace that should come unto you: searching what time or what manner of time the Spirit of Christ which was in them did point unto, when it testified beforehand the sufferings of Christ, and the glories that should follow them.

4. *What has our Lord said about the books of the Old Testament?*

He calls them the Scriptures, says that they testify of Himself, and that they will not pass away.

Luke xxiv. 44, 45. And He said unto them, These are My words which I spake unto you, while I was yet with you, how that all things must needs be fulfilled, which are written in the law of Moses, and the prophets, and the psalms, concerning me. Then opened He their mind, that they might understand the Scriptures.

John x. 35. The Scripture cannot be broken.

John v. 39. Ye search the Scriptures, because ye think that in them ye have eternal life; and these are they which bear witness of Me.

Matthew v. 17, 18. Think not that I came to destroy the law or the prophets: I came not to destroy, but to fulfil. For verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass away, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass away from the law, till all things be accomplished.

5. *Is this the reason why we believe the Old Testament?*

There are many other reasons, but this is the chief reason. Our Lord honoured the Old Testament, and we must honour it, and receive it as the word of God.

6. *How does the New Testament teach His religion?*

It contains the history of His life and death, the record of His teaching while He was among men, and the doctrine which He taught the Apostles by His Spirit after He ascended into heaven.

7. *How does the Lord teach us by His Spirit?*

All the Scriptures were written under the Holy Spirit's inspiration: and He who inspired them will show their meaning to such as humbly ask Him.

8. *What do you mean by the Holy Spirit's inspiration?*

That He put it into the minds of holy men to write, and instructed them how to write.

9. *How is it proved that the Holy Spirit inspired the Old Testament Scriptures?*

Chiefly by the words of our Lord and His Apostles.

Matthew xxii. 43. He saith unto them, How then doth David in the Spirit call Him Lord?

2 *Peter* i. 21. Men spake from God, being moved by the Holy Ghost.

[*Acts* iv. 25, xxviii. 25; *Romans* iii. 2; 2 *Timothy* iii. 16; *Hebrews* x. 15-17; 1 *Peter* i. 11.]

10. *How is it proved that the New Testament is inspired by the Holy Spirit?*

The Saviour told His apostles that they should be witnesses of Him, and promised that the Spirit should bring His words to their remembrance, and teach them things to come.

John xv. 26, 27. When the Comforter is come, whom I will send unto you from the Father, even the Spirit of truth, which proceedeth from the Father, He shall bear witness of Me: and ye also bear witness, because ye have been with Me from the beginning.

John xiv. 26. But the Comforter, even the Holy Spirit, whom the Father will send in My name, He shall teach you all things, and bring to your remembrance all that I said unto you.

11. *What other proof is there that the Bible is inspired?*

Its wonderful and heavenly power over the human heart.

Hebrews iv. 12, 13. The word of God is living, and active, and sharper than any two-edged sword, and piércing even to the dividing of soul and spirit, of both joints and marrow, and quick to discern the thoughts and intents of the heart.

[2 *Timothy* iii. 16.]

12. *How must we then esteem the Scriptures?*

As the true word of God, the sure and sufficient rule of faith and practice.

13. *If after prayerful and patient study and inquiry we still find difficulties in the Bible, how must we deal with them?*

We cannot expect to know all things while we live in this world, nor fully to understand all that has been made known. [1 Corinthians xiii. 10.]

---

§ 3. The Creed and Catechism.

1. *What is the Catechism?*

A book which teaches by question and answer according to the ancient method of the Christian Church. [*Luke* i. 4; *Proverbs* xxii. 6, 21.]

2. *What does the Catechism teach?*

The main doctrines and duties of religion, set in order and proved by texts of Scripture.

3. *How should you learn it?*

By committing it to memory, with its holy texts; and by hearkening to my teacher's instruction concerning it.

4. *What do you understand by the Creed?*

A form of words giving the sum of what I must believe.

5. *Recite the Apostles' Creed.*

I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth; and in Jesus Christ, His only Son, our Lord; who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried; He descended into hell; the third day He rose again from the dead; He ascended into heaven, and sitteth at the right hand of God the Father

Almighty; from thence He shall come to judge the quick and the dead. I believe in the Holy Ghost; the holy catholic Church; the communion of saints; the forgiveness of sins; the resurrection of the body; and the life everlasting. Amen.

6. *Why is it called the Apostles' Creed?*

Because it contains the substance of the apostles' testimony.

7. *How did this Creed arise?*

It is an enlargement of the form used in baptism.

8. *How is the Creed an enlargement of that form?*

Baptism is "into the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost." The first part of the Creed speaks of the Father, who created us; the second of the Son, who redeemed us; and the third of the Holy Ghost, who sanctifies the Church, assuring us of forgiveness and fitting us for everlasting life.

9. *May we hope for the teaching of the Holy Spirit?*

Yes; our Saviour promised: "When He, the Spirit of truth, is come, He shall guide you into all the truth" (John xvi. 13); and this promise, first given to the apostles, belongs to all the true disciples of Christ.

Thus you have many helps for understanding the Scriptures, which are able to make you wise unto salvation. See that you use them all with care, and seek for the grace of the Holy Spirit, who is the highest and best Teacher.

CHAPTER II.

OF GOD.

§ 1. God, the Holy Trinity.

1. *What do the Scriptures teach you concerning God?*

That God is an eternal Spirit, infinite and unchangeable in His nature and attributes, who alone exists of Himself.

John iv. 24. God is a Spirit.

Isaiah xlvi. 9. I am God, and there is none else; I am God, and there is none like Me.

2. *What is an eternal Spirit?*

One who is without beginning and without end.

Psalm xc. 2. From everlasting to everlasting Thou art God.

3. *What do you mean by saying that God is infinite?*

I mean that His nature and attributes are high above all understanding, and without any limit.

Job xi. 7. Canst thou by searching find out God?

Psalm cxlvii. 5. His understanding is infinite.

1 *Kings* viii. 27. Behold, the heaven and heaven of heavens cannot contain Thee.

[*Job* xxvi. 14; *Psalm* xcvii. 2; 1 *Corinthians* ii. 11.]

4. *Are there more gods than one?*

There is one God only, the living and true God.

Deuteronomy vi. 4. Hear, O Israel: the Lord our God is one Lord.

Psalm lxxxvi. 10. Thou art great and dost wondrous things: Thou art God alone.

Isaiah xlv. 22. I am God, and there is none else.

[*Isaiah* xlv. 6, 7; *Jeremiah* x. 10; *Matthew* xxviii. 19; 1 *Corinthians* viii. 4; 1 *Thessalonians* i. 9; 1 *Timothy* ii. 5.]

5. *How many Persons are there in the Godhead?*

In the Godhead there are Three Persons, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost; and these Three are one God.

Matthew xxviii. 19. Go ye therefore, and make disciples of all the nations, baptizing them into the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost.

6. *What do you call this mystery?*

The mystery of the Holy Trinity.

7. *What do you mean by mystery?*

A truth which man's reason could not discover, and which God by degrees makes known

---

§ 2. The Attributes of God.

1. *What do you mean by the attributes of God?*

All the perfections of His nature.

2. *What do the Scriptures teach concerning God's attributes?*

That He is omnipresent and almighty, that He is omniscient and all-wise.

3. *What more do we learn concerning God?*

That He is holy and righteous, faithful and true, gracious and merciful.

4. *What do you mean by the omnipresence of God?*

That God is everywhere.

Jeremiah xxiii. 24. Can any hide himself in secret places that I shall not see him? saith the Lord. Do not I fill heaven and earth? saith the Lord.

[*Psalm* cxxxix. 7—12.]

5. *What do you mean by the almightiness or omnipotence of God?*

That God can do whatever He will.

Job xlii. 2. I know that Thou canst do everything, and that no thought can be withholden from Thee.

Matthew xix. 26. Jesus said to them, With men this is impossible, but with God all things are possible.

6. *What do you mean by the omniscience of God.*

That God knows all things, past and present and future.

7. *How does the Scripture describe this knowledge?*

It teaches that God knows every thought in man's heart, every word and every action.

Psalm cxxxix. 2—4. Thou knowest my downsitting and mine uprising, Thou understandest my thought afar off. Thou compassest my path and my lying down, and art acquainted with all my ways. For there is not a word in my tongue, but, lo, O Lord, Thou knowest it altogether.

8. *What is meant by saying that God is all-wise?*

That God does everything in the best and most perfect way, for the accomplishment of His purpose.

Job xii. 13. With Him is wisdom and strength, He hath counsel and understanding.

Psalm civ. 24. O Lord, how manifold are Thy works! in wisdom hast Thou made them all.

Romans xvi. 27. The only wise God.

[*Romans* xi. 33; *Ephesians* iii. 10, 11.]

9. *What is meant by saying that God is holy?*

That His nature is perfectly good and without the possibility of evil, and that He cannot allow sin in His creatures.

Leviticus xi. 44. Ye shall be holy; for I am holy.

Joshua xxiv. 19. He is an holy God; He is a jealous God.

Habakkuk i. 13. Thou art of purer eyes than to behold evil, and canst not look on iniquity.

10. *How is God righteous or just?*

His laws and government are righteous; and He will reward and punish justly.

Psalm xi. 7. The righteous Lord loveth righteousness.

Revelation xv. 3. Righteous and true are Thy ways, Thou King of the ages.

Isaiah xlv. 21. A just God and a Saviour; there is none beside Me.

Genesis xviii. 25. Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?

11. *How is God faithful and true?*

His words are always true and His promises can never fail.

Numbers xxiii. 19. God is not a man, that He should lie; neither the son of man, that He should repent.

Deuteronomy xxxii. 4. A God of truth and without iniquity, just and right is He.

Titus i. 2. God, who cannot lie.

1 *John* i. 9. If we confess our sins, He is faithful and righteous to forgive us our sins.

12. *What is meant by saying that God is gracious and merciful?*

That He is full of compassion, slow to punish sin, and ready to forgive.

Exodus xxxiv. 6. The Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious, long-suffering, and abundant in goodness and truth.

Psalm lxxxvi. 5. For Thou, Lord, art good, and ready to forgive; and plenteous in mercy unto all them that call upon Thee.

1 *John* iv. 8. God is love.

[*Psalm* lxxxvi. 15; ciii. 8; cxiv. 9; *James* v. 11.]

13. *In what manner then ought you to think and speak of God?*

I ought to think of God with fear and love, and speak of Him with reverence and praise.

Jeremiah x. 7. Who would not fear Thee, O King of nations? for to Thee doth it appertain: forasmuch as among all the wise men of the nations, and in all their kingdoms, there is none like unto Thee.

Psalm v. 7. But as for me, I will come into Thy house in the multitude of Thy mercy: and in Thy fear will I worship toward Thy holy temple.

Matthew xxii. 37. Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind.

Psalm civ. 1. Bless the Lord, O my soul. O Lord my God, Thou art very great; Thou art clothed with honour and majesty.

Psalm cxlvi. 2. While I live will I praise the Lord: I will sing praises unto my God while I have any being.

Psalm ciii. 1. Bless the Lord, O my soul: and all that is within me, bless His holy name.

[1 *Peter* i. 17; *Psalm* cxxxv. 1.]

CHAPTER III.

OF CREATION AND PROVIDENCE.

1. *How did all things come into being?*

By the will of God; who created all things and brought all into their present order.

Genesis i. 1. In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.

Psalm xxxiii. 9. He spake, and it was done; He commanded, and it stood fast.

Hebrews xi. 3. By faith we understand that the worlds have been framed by the word of God, so that what is seen hath not been made out of things which do appear.

2. *Why did God create all things?*

For His own pleasure: to show forth His glory, and to give happiness to His creatures.

Revelation iv. 11. Worthy art Thou, our Lord and our God, to receive the glory and the honour and the power: for Thou didst create all things, and because of Thy will they were, and were created.

Romans xi. 36. Of Him, and through Him, and unto Him, are all things. To Him be the glory for ever. Amen.

Psalm xix. 1. The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament showeth His handywork.

Psalm xxxiii. 5. The earth is full of the goodness of the Lord.

3. *When did God create man?*

After the creation of the earth, God made man to be the chief of His creatures upon it.

Isaiah xlv. 11, 12. Thus saith the Lord, . . . I have made the earth, and created man upon it.

Zechariah xii. 1. The Lord, which stretcheth forth the heavens, and layeth the foundation of the earth, and formeth the spirit of man within him.

4. *How was man the chief creature on earth?*

Because the Creator made man in His own image.

Genesis i. 27. So God created man in His own image, in the image of God created He him.

5. *In what part of man is the image of God?*

In his spirit or soul, which was breathed into him by the Creator. (Genesis ii. 7.)

6. *Is then the soul of man created to live for ever?*

It is immortal, and will not die as the body dies.

Ecclesiastes xii. 7. Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was: and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it.

7. *What is the other part of man?*

His body, which is flesh and blood, and will die.

Matthew x. 28. Be not afraid of them which kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul.

8. *In what else is your soul different from your body?*

My soul is that within me which thinks and knows, desires and wills, rejoices and is sorry, which my body cannot do.

9. *Is not your soul then of great value?*

Yes; because it is myself.

Luke ix. 25. What is a man profited, if he gain the whole world, and lose or forfeit his own self?

10. *Did God create you?*

Yes; He made me, both body and soul.

Psalm c. 3. Know ye that the Lord He is God: it is He that hath made us.

Job x. 11. Thou hast clothed me with skin and flesh, and hast fenced me with bones and sinews.

Numbers xvi. 22. O God, the God of the spirits of all flesh.

Hebrews xii. 9. The Father of spirits.

11. *Does God care for you?*

I know that He cares for me, and watches over me always by His Providence.

12. *What is the Providence of God?*

The Providence of God is His preservation of all His creatures, His care for all their wants, and His rule over all their actions.

Acts xvii 28. In Him we live, and move, and have our being.

Hebrews i. 3. Upholding all things by the word of His power.

Nehemiah ix. 6. And Thou preservest them all.

Psalm ciii. 19. His kingdom ruleth over all.

Psalm cxlv. 15, 16. The eyes of all wait upon Thee; and Thou givest them their meat in due season. Thou openest Thine hand, and satisfieth the desire of every living thing.

1 *Timothy* vi. 15. The blessed and only Potentate, the King of kings, and Lord of lords.

13. *Is there then any special Providence over men?*

Yes; our Lord said: "Behold the birds of the heaven, that they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns; and your heavenly Father feedeth them. Are not ye of much more value than they?" (Matthew vi. 26.) And to His disciples He said: "The very hairs of your head are all numbered." (Luke xii. 7.)

[*Psalm* xxxi. 15; *Proverbs* xvi. 9; *Romans* viii. 28.]

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE FALL OF MAN.

§ 1. The Fall.

1. *Man was made to know, love, and serve God: have all men done so?*

No; "for all have sinned, and fall short of the glory of God." (Romans iii. 23.)

2. *Did our first parents continue in the state in which God created them?*

No; they fell from that state into sin.

3. *What is sin?*

Sin is disobedience to the law of God in will or deed.

Romans viii. 7. The mind of the flesh is enmity against God; for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can it be.

1 *John* v. 17. All unrighteousness is sin.

James iv. 17. To him that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is sin.

[1 *John* iii. 4; *Isaiah* liii. 6; *James* i. 14, 15.]

4. *What was the sin by which our first parents fell from their holy and happy state?*

Eating of the fruit of the tree of which God had forbidden them to eat.

Genesis ii. 16, 17. The Lord God commanded the man, saying, Of every tree of the garden thou mayest freely eat: but of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it: for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die.

Genesis iii. 6. When the woman saw that the tree was good for food, and that it was pleasant to the eyes, and a tree to be desired to make one wise, she took of the fruit thereof, and did eat, and gave also unto her husband with her; and he did eat.

5. *Why were they commanded not to eat of this fruit?*

To try them whether they would obey God or not.

6. *Wherein lay the evil of eating the forbidden fruit?*

In the spirit of disobedience to God, unto Whom, as their Creator and Benefactor and Lord, they ought to have been in entire submission?

7. *Into what state did the fall bring mankind?*

Into a state of sin and misery.

Romans v. 12. Through one man sin entered into the world, and death through sin; and so death passed unto all men, for that all sinned.

8. *What is the sinfulness of that state?*

The want of original righteousness, and the depravity of our nature, through which it has become inclined only to evil.

Romans v. 19. Through the one man's disobedience the many were made sinners.

Romans iii. 10. There is none righteous, no, not one.

[*Matthew* vii. 11; *Luke* xi. 13.]

9. *What is this sinfulness commonly called?*

Original sin: being that from which all actual transgressions proceed.

10. *What is the misery of the state into which man fell?*

All mankind, being born in sin, and following the desires of their own hearts, are liable to the miseries of this life, to bodily death, and to the pains of hell hereafter.

Ephesians ii. 3. And were by nature children of wrath, even as the rest.

Galatians iii. 10. Cursed is every one which continueth not in all things that are written in the book of the law, to do them.

Romans vi. 23. The wages of sin is death.

11. *But are all mankind, being born in sin, born without hope?*

No; for a Saviour was provided from the beginning, and all that come into the world receive of His grace and His Spirit.

Genesis iii. 15. And I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her Seed; it shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise His heel.

John i. 5. And the light shineth in the darkness.

John i. 9, 10. The true Light, . . . which lighteth every man. . . . He was in the world.

[*Romans* v. 18; 1 *Peter* i. 20; *Revelation* xiii. 8.]

---

§ 2. The Tempter and Temptation.

1. *By what means were our first parents led to commit so great a sin against God?*

By the subtilty of the devil, who made use of the serpent to beguile Eve.

Genesis iii. 13. And the woman said, The serpent beguiled me, and I did eat.

2 *Corinthians* xi. 3. As the serpent beguiled Eve in his craftiness.

2. *Who is the devil or Satan?*

The chief of the fallen angels, who, before man's fall, sinned against God, and were cast out of heaven.

1 *Peter* v. 8. Be sober, be watchful: your adversary the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour.

Jude 6. Angels which kept not their own principality, but left their proper habitation, He hath kept in everlasting bonds under darkness unto the judgment of the great day.

3. *What is the employment of the fallen angels?*

They tempt men to sin, and thus seek to bring them to their own place of misery.

[*Matthew* xxv. 41; *Ephesians* vi. 12; 1 *Thessalonians* iii. 5; 1 *Timothy* iii. 7.]

4. *Can they do what they please?*

No; God controls their power, and will save from their malice and subtilty all who put their trust in Him.

James iv. 7. Resist the devil, and he will flee from you.

Luke xxii. 31, 32. Satan asked to have you, that he might sift you as wheat: but I made supplication for thee, that thy faith fail not.

Romans xvi. 20. The God of peace shall bruise Satan under your feet.

[1 *Corinthians* x. 13; *Ephesians* vi. 11.]

5. *What is said concerning the power of Satan?*

Our Lord calls him "the prince of this world." (John xii. 31.)

Ephesians ii. 2. The prince of the power of the air, of the spirit that now worketh in the sons of disobedience.

6. *And what is said concerning the bondage of sin?*

Our Lord said: "Every one that committeth sin is the bondservant of sin." (John viii. 34.)

[*Romans* vi. 16; 2 *Peter* ii. 19.]

7. *How do evil spirits tempt men to sin?*

By putting evil thoughts and desires into their minds.

Luke xxii. 3. Satan entered into Judas who was called Iscariot.

Acts v. 3. Ananias, why hath Satan filled thy heart to lie to the Holy Ghost?

8. *Is there any other temptation?*

Yes; that which comes from our own evil heart.

James i. 14. Each man is tempted when he is drawn away by his own lust, and enticed.

You see then the sad condition into which all men are brought by sin. They are under the power of Satan, the slaves of sin, and exposed to misery here and hereafter. Now learn more fully by what means you are to be delivered from this sinful and miserable state.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE REDEMPTION OF THE WORLD BY OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST.

§ 1. JESUS CHRIST, THE REDEEMER.

1. *What is redemption?*

Redemption is the deliverance of mankind from the curse and penalty of sin through the death of the Redeemer.

2. *Who is the Redeemer of mankind?*

Our Lord Jesus Christ.

Galatians iii. 13. Christ redeemed us from the curse of the law.

Ephesians i. 7. In Whom we have our redemption through His blood.

1 *Thessalonians* i. 10. Jesus, Which delivereth us from the wrath to come.

[*Matthew* xx. 28; *Colossians* i. 14; 1 *Peter* i. 18.]

3. *Who is Jesus Christ?*

Jesus Christ is the eternal Son of God, who became man, and so was, and continues to be, God and man, in two distinct natures and one Person for ever.

John i. 1. In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.

John i. 14. The Word became flesh, and dwelt among us (and we beheld His glory, glory as of the only-begotten from the Father), full of grace and truth.

1 *Timothy* ii. 5. There is one God, one Mediator also between God and men, Himself man, Christ Jesus.

[*Philippians* ii. 6—11.]

4. *How did Christ, being the Son of God, become man?*

By taking to Himself a true human body and soul, being conceived of the Holy Ghost and born of the Virgin Mary, yet without sin.

Hebrews ii. 14. Since then the children are sharers in flesh and blood, He also Himself in like manner partook of the same.

Galatians iv. 4. But when the fulness of the time came, God sent forth His Son, born of a woman.

Hebrews iv. 15. We have not a high priest that cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmities; but One that

hath been in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin.

[*Luke* i. 35; *Matthew* xxvi. 38; *John* xii. 27; *Luke* ii. 40; 1 *Peter* ii. 22; *Hebrews* vii. 26.]

5. *Why did the Son of God become man?*

That He might teach us His heavenly doctrine, set us a pattern of perfect holiness, and lay down His life as the price of our redemption.

John xv. 15. All things that I heard from My Father I have made known unto you.

1 *John* ii. 6. He that saith he abideth in Him ought himself also to walk even as He walked.

1 *Peter* ii. 21. Christ also suffered for you, leaving you an example, that ye should follow His steps.

1 *Peter* iii. 18. Christ also suffered for sins once, the righteous for the unrighteous, that He might bring us to God.

1 *Corinthians* vi. 20. Ye were bought with a price: glorify God therefore in your body.

[*John* iv. 34, vi. 38; *Hebrews* i. 1, 2, ix. 28; 1 *John* iv. 9, v. 11.]

6. *What do you call this wonderful mystery?*

The Incarnation of the Son of God.

7. *Where is the Redeemer called a Mediator?*

1 *Timothy* ii. 5. For there is one God, one Mediator also between God and men, Himself man, Christ Jesus.

8. *Did the Redeemer give His life for all men?*

1 *Timothy* ii. 6. Who gave Himself a ransom for all.

---

§ 2. The Humiliation and Exaltation of Christ.

1. *What was the course of our Saviour's history as Mediator?*

First He humbled Himself, and then He was exalted to glory.

Luke xxiv. 26. Behoved it not the Christ to suffer these things, and to enter into His glory?

1 *Peter* i. 11. Searching what time or what manner of time the Spirit of Christ which was in them did point unto, when it testified beforehand the sufferings of Christ, and the glories that should follow them.

[*Philippians* ii. 6—11; *Hebrews* v. 7—10.]

2. *What was the humiliation of Christ?*

He was made man, and lived a life of poverty, suffering, and neglect.

Isaiah liii. 3. He is despised and rejected of men; a Man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief.

Philippians ii. 7. But emptied Himself, taking the form of a servant, being made in the likeness of men.

[*Matthew* xx. 28; 2 *Corinthians* viii. 9; *John* xvi. 32; *Hebrews* ii. 18, v. 7. xii. 3.]

3. *What lessons does this teach us?*

The high honour put upon human nature, and the great virtue of humility.

4. *Was not the Redeemer still further humbled?*

He was "tempted of the devil" (Matthew iv. 1), though He was the Son of God who could not sin.

5. *What do we learn from this?*

We learn that temptation is not itself sin, and also that our Saviour will help us when we are tempted.

Hebrews iv. 15. We have not a high priest that cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmities; but One that hath been in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin.

[*Hebrews* ii. 18.]

6. *What was the Lord's deepest humiliation?*

He was "reckoned with transgressors" (Luke xxii. 37), and endured the shameful death of the cross.

Philippians ii. 8. Being found in fashion as a man, He humbled Himself, becoming obedient even unto death, yea, the death of the cross.

[*Luke* xii. 50, xxii. 52; *Galatians* iii. 13; *Hebrews* xii. 2.]

7. *Was this humiliation unto death necessary?*

Yes; to fulfil the purpose of God, which was declared in the predictions of Scripture.

Luke xxiv. 46. And He said unto them, Thus it is written, that the Christ should suffer.

John x. 17, 18. Therefore doth the Father love Me, because I lay down My life, that I may take it again. . . . This commandment received I from My Father.

[*Matthew* xvi. 21, xxvi. 54; *Mark* xiv. 49; *Luke* xxiv. 44.]

8. *Do we know any further reason why it was needful?*

It was necsssary, that our Saviour might offer a full satisfaction and atonement for the sin of man.

1 *John* ii. 2. He is the propitiation for our sins; and not for ours only, but also for the whole world.

9. *What do you mean by satisfaction and atonement?*

I mean that the death of Christ in our stead was so precious, that for the sake of it God the righteous Judge can forgive our sins and receive us to His favour.

1 *Peter* i. 18, 19. Ye were redeemed, not with corruptible things, with silver or gold, . . . but with precious blood, . . . even the blood of Christ.

1 *Peter* iii. 18. Christ also suffered for sins once, the righteous for the unrighteous, that He might bring us to God.

1 *John* i. 9. If we confess our sins, He is faithful and righteous to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness.

[*Romans* iii. 24-26.]

10. *What lesson does the death of Christ teach us?*

The great evil of sin, and the strict holiness of God, which could not suffer sin to go unpunished.

Galatians iii. 13. Christ redeemed us from the curse of the law, having become a curse for us.

11. *Is that the only lesson?*

No; we learn the blessed truth that God is love: for it was His love that provided the Saviour for men.

John iii. 16. For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish, but have eternal life.

1 *John* iv. 10. Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that He loved us, and sent His Son to be the propitiation for our sins.

12. *Does the death of Christ then prove both the justice and the mercy of God?*

Yes; in a most wonderful way the cross shows us God's hatred of sin and love towards the sinner.

Isaiah liii. 10. It pleased the Lord to bruise Him; He hath put Him to grief.

Psalm lxxxv. 10. Mercy and truth are met together; righteousness and peace have kissed each other.

Romans iii. 26. For the showing . . . of His righteousness at this present season: that He might Himself be just, and the justifier of him that hath faith in Jesus.

Ephesians i. 7. In Whom we have our redemption through His blood, the forgiveness of our trespasses, according to the riches of His grace.

[*Romans* v. 6—10, viii. 32; *Ephesians* ii. 4—8.]

13. *And what further lesson should we learn?*

Our infinite debt to the Redeemer Himself, who in His love laid down His life for us.

John x. 11. The Good Shepherd layeth down His life for the sheep.

John xv. 13. Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.

Revelation i. 5. 6. Unto Him that loveth us, and loosed us from our sins by His blood: and He made us to be a kingdom, to be priests unto His God and Father; to Him be the glory and the dominion for ever and ever. Amen.

14. *What do you mean by Christ's exaltation?*

I mean the honour put upon Him by the Father because of His obedience even unto death.

Philippians ii. 9. Wherefore also God highly exalted Him, and gave unto Him the name which is above every name.

15. *How do you describe that exaltation?*

It was His victory over death; His rising again on the third day; His ascending into heaven and receiving power to send down the gift of the Holy Spirit; His sitting at the right hand of God the Father; and His appointment to judge the world at the last day.

16. *How was our Lord exalted in His resurrection?*

Because His rising from the dead proved that He was the Son of God; that He had conquered death and had atoned for sin.

Matthew xxviii. 18. All authority hath been given unto Me in heaven and on earth.

Romans iv. 25. Who was delivered up for our trespasses, and was raised for our justification.

Romans vi. 9. Christ being raised from the dead dieth no more; death no more hath dominion over Him.

[*Romans*. i. 4; *Acts* xiii. 32, 33.]

17. *How was He exalted in the ascension?*

He was taken up into heaven, there to receive honour and glory from all creatures; and thence to send down the gift of the Holy Spirit.

1 *Peter* i. 21. God, which raised Him from the dead, and gave Him glory.

Acts ii. 33. Being therefore by the right hand of God exalted, and having received of the Father the promise of the Holy Ghost, He hath poured forth this, which ye see and hear.

Acts iii. 13. The God of our fathers hath glorified His servant Jesus.

[*Revelation* i. 5; 1 *Corinthians* xv. 24; *Philippians* ii. 10, 11; 1 *Timothy* vi. 14, 15; 1 *Peter* iii. 22.]

18. *What do you understand by the Lord's sitting at the right hand of God?*

His having all authority given to Him in heaven and earth.

Psalm cx. 1. The Lord said unto my Lord, Sit Thou at My right hand, until I make Thine enemies Thy footstool.

Ephesians i. 20, 21. Which He wrought in Christ, when He raised Him from the dead, and made Him to sit at His right hand in the heavenly places, far above all rule, and authority, and power, and dominion.

[Acts x. 42, xvii. 31.]

---

§ 3. The Offices of Christ.

1. *What is the meaning of the word Christ?*

It is the Greek form of the Hebrew Messiah, and means anointed with oil; that is to say, consecrated or set apart and qualified.

[*Psalm* ii. 2; *Daniel* ix. 25, 26; *John* i. 41, iv. 25.]

2. *How was the Redeemer consecrated?*

The Holy Ghost, who was signified by the anointing oil, descended upon Him.

[*Matthew* iii. 16; *Acts* x. 38.]

3. *To what offices was our Lord consecrated?*

To be a Prophet, a Priest, and a King.

Acts iii. 22. Moses indeed said, A Prophet shall the Lord God raise up unto you from among your brethren, like unto me; to Him shall ye hearken in all things whatsoever He shall speak unto you.

Hebrews v. 6. Thou art a Priest for ever after the order of Melchizedek.

Psalm ii. 6. Yet have I set My King upon My holy hill of Zion

[*John* xviii. 37; 1 *Corinthians* xv. 25.]

4. *How is Christ a Prophet?*

In revealing to us, by His Word and Spirit, all truth concerning Divine things and our salvation.

John i. 18. No man hath seen God at any time; the only begotten Son, which is in the bosom of the Father, He hath declared Him.

John vi. 68. Thou hast the words of eternal life.

John xvi. 13, 14. Howbeit when He, the Spirit of truth, is come, He shall guide you into all the truth: for He shall not speak from Himself; but what things soever He shall hear, these shall He speak: and He shall declare unto you the things that are to come. He shall glorify Me: for He shall take of Mine, and shall declare it unto you.

John xvii. 14. I have given them Thy word.

5. *How is Christ a Priest?*

On earth He offered Himself as a sacrifice for our sins; and in heaven He presents Himself to God for us, makes continual intercession on our behalf, and sends down upon us His blessing.

Hebrews ii. 17. It behoved Him in all things to be made like unto His brethren, that He might be a merciful and faithful High Priest in things pertaining to God, to make propitiation for the sins of the people.

Hebrews ix. 14. How much more shall the blood of Christ, who through the eternal Spirit offered Himself without blemish unto God, cleanse your conscience from dead works to serve the living God?

Hebrews vii. 25. He is able to save to the uttermost them that draw near unto God through Him, seeing He ever liveth to make intercession for them.

[*Hebrews* ix. 24; *Ephesians* i. 3.]

6. *How is Christ a King?*

Christ is the Lord of every believer: as the supreme and only Head over all things to His church, He rules and defends His people, brings to fulfilment the Father's purpose, and is subduing all things unto Himself.

Colossians i. 18. And He is the head of the body, the church.

Ephesians i. 22. And He put all things in subjection under His feet, and gave Him to be head over all things to the church.

Matthew xxviii. 18. All authority hath been given unto Me in heaven and on earth.

[*John* x. 28, xvii. 2; *Romans* viii. 28, x. 9, xiv. 9; 1 *Corinthians* xv. 24; *Ephesians* i. 9, 10; *Revelation* i. 5, 6, xix. 16.]

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE GOSPEL SALVATION.

§ 1. The Gospel.

1. *What is the Gospel?*

The good news of salvation through our Lord Jesus Christ.

2. *What is the Gospel history?*

The account contained in the New Testament of the coming of Jesus Christ into the world, of His teaching, His manner of life, His miracles, His death, His resurrection, and His ascension.

3. *What does the Gospel command?*

It contains the command of God to all men, everywhere, to repent of their sins and to believe in Christ.

Acts xvii. 30. Now He commandeth men that they should all everywhere repent.

1 *John* iii. 23. This is His commandment, that we should believe in the name of His Son Jesus Christ.

[*Mark* i. 15; *John* vi. 29.]

4. *What does the Gospel promise?*

The Gospel is the promise of God to pardon, sanctify, and save from eternal destruction all who, according to His commands, repent and believe on His Son.

5. *Who were the first preachers of the Gospel?*

The apostles of our Lord, whom He called to be witnesses to both Jews and Gentiles of His resurrection.

Acts i. 22. Of these must one become a witness with us of His resurrection.

6. *What commission did Christ give to His apostles before His ascension into heaven?*

He said unto them: "Go ye therefore, and make disciples of all the nations, baptizing them into the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost: teaching them to observe all things

whatsoever I commanded you: and lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." (Matthew xxviii. 19, 20.)

---

§ 2. Repentance and Faith.

1. *What is repentance?*

Repentance is true sorrow for sin, with sincere effort to forsake it.

Ezekiel xviii. 30. Repent, and turn yourselves from all your transgressions.
Luke iii. 8. Bring forth therefore fruits worthy of repentance.
Acts ii. 37. When they heard this, they were pricked in their heart, and said unto Peter and the rest of the apostles, Brethren, what shall we do?

2. *Can we repent of ourselves?*

No; it is the grace of the Holy Spirit which gives the sinner to know and feel that he is a sinner.

Acts v. 31. Him did God exalt with His right hand to be a Prince and a Saviour, for to give repentance to Israel, and remission of sins.
Acts xi. 18. Then to the Gentiles also hath God granted repentance unto life.
[*John* xvi. 7—11; 2 *Corinthians*, vii. 9, 10; 2 *Timothy* ii. 25.]

3. *What have we then to do in repentance?*

We must think on our transgressions, confess both our sins and our sinfulness to God, and strive to amend our life by the help of the Holy Spirit.

Psalm cxix. 59. I thought on my ways, and turned my feet unto Thy testimonies.
[*Psalm* li. 3, xxxviii. 18; *Isaiah* i. 16, 17; *Mark* i. 5.]

4. *What is conversion?*

The turning to God in repentance and in faith.

[*Ezekiel* xxxiii. 11; *Matthew* xviii. 3; *Acts* iii. 26, xi. 21; 1 *Thessalonians* i. 9.]

5. *What is faith, in general?*

Faith, in general, is a conviction of the truth and reality of those things which God has revealed in the Bible.

[2 *Corinthians* iv. 13, v. 7; *Hebrews* xi. 1, 6.]

6. *What is faith in Jesus Christ?*

Faith in Christ is a saving grace, whereby we receive Him, trust in Him, and rest upon Him alone for salvation, as He is offered to us in the Gospel.

John i. 12. As many as received Him, to them gave He the right to become children of God, even to them that believe on His name.

Galatians ii. 20. I have been crucified with Christ; yet I live; and yet no longer I, but Christ liveth in me: and that life which I now live in the flesh I live in faith, the faith which is in the Son of God, who loved me, and gave Himself up for me.

Philippians iii. 9. And be found in Him, not having a righteousness of mine own, even that which is of the law, but that which is through faith in Christ, the righteousness which is of God by faith.

---

§ 3. Personal Salvation.

1. *What is meant by salvation?*

It is the deliverance of the soul from sin and its recovery to spiritual life in God.

Matthew i. 21. And thou shalt call His name Jesus; for it is He that shall save His people from their sins.

2. *What are the chief benefits included in salvation?*

They are the forgiveness of sins, regeneration or the new birth, and sanctification.

3. *What is the forgiveness or remission of sins?*

The penitent sinner who believes in Christ is freely pardoned, his punishment being remitted or not inflicted.

Ephesians i. 7. In Whom we have our redemption through His blood, the forgiveness of our trespasses, according to the riches of His grace.

Romans viii. 1. There is therefore now no condemnation to them that are in Christ Jesus.

[*Acts.* x. 43, xiii. 38, 39; *Hebrews* viii. 12; *Revelation* i. 5.]

4. *Why is this sometimes called justification.*

Because the forgiven penitent is justified, or treated for Christ's sake as if he were righteous.

Romans v. 1. Being justified by faith, let us have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ.

Romans iv. 5. But to him that worketh not, but believeth on Him that justifieth the ungodly, his faith is reckoned for righteousness.

Acts xiii. 38, 39. Through this Man is proclaimed unto you remission of sins: and by Him every one that believeth is justified from all things, from which ye could not be justified by the law of Moses.

5. *But is not he who is treated as righteous made righteous also?*

He is made inwardly righteous by the renewing of the Holy Spirit, Who enables him to do righteousness.

[*Romans* viii. 4; *Titus* iii. 5; 1 *John* iii. 7.]

6. *How are the children of God described?*

As being adopted into God's family or called children, and as being regenerated and made children.

John i. 12, 13. But as many as received Him, to them gave He the right to become children of God, even to them that believe on His name: which were born, not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God.

1 *John* iii. 1. Behold what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called children of God: and such we are.

[*Galatians* iv. 5, 6; 1 *Peter* i. 3.]

7. *What is Christian adoption?*

It is the act of grace which bestows on believers the name and the privileges of sons of God.

[*Romans* viii. 15; *Galatians* iv. 5.]

8. *What are the privileges of sonship?*

They are—the liberty to call God Father, the inward witness of being His children, and the title to the Christian inheritance.

Galatians iv. 6, 7. And because ye are sons, God sent forth the Spirit of His Son into our hearts, crying, Abba, Father. So that thou art no longer a bondservant, but a son; and if a son, then an heir through God.

Romans viii. 17. If children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ.

[*Romans* viii. 16; *Galatians* iv. 5; *Titus* iii. 7; 1 *Peter* i. 4; *John* iii. 2.]

9. *What is regeneration or the new birth?*

It is the work of God in the soul, by the Holy Spirit, which begins the new life in Christ Jesus.

Matthew xii. 33. Make the tree good, and its fruit good.

2 *Corinthians* v. 17. Wherefore if any man is in Christ, he is a new creature: the old things are passed away; behold they are become new.

John iii. 3. Except a man be born anew, he cannot see the kingdom of God.

2 *Peter* i. 4. He hath granted unto us His precious and exceeding great promises; that through these ye may become partakers of the divine nature.

1 *John* v. 11, 12. And the witness is this, that God gave unto us eternal life, and this life is in His Son. He that hath the Son hath the life; he that hath not the Son of God hath not the life.

[*John* iii. 6, vi. 53; *Romans* vi. 4—7, viii. 2; *Ephesians* ii. 10; *James* i. 18.]

10. *What follows from our regeneration or being born again?*

Our new life being begun, we receive power to grow in grace and in the knowledge of Christ, and to live in the exercise of inward and outward holiness.

1 *Peter* ii. 2. As new-born babes, long for the spiritual milk which is without guile, that ye may grow thereby unto salvation.

[*John* xv. 16, xvii. 3; *Romans* viii. 29; 2 *Corinthians* iii. 18; *Colossians* i. 9, 10; 2 *Peter* iii. 18.]

11. *What is sanctification?*

It is the work of grace which purifies the soul from the defilement of sin, and consecrates it to God.

12. *When does sanctification begin?*

When our sins are pardoned, and we are born again, we are at the same time sanctified.

13. *What is entire sanctification?*

Entire sanctification is the state in which the heart is cleansed from all unrighteousness, in which God is loved with all our heart and mind and soul and strength, and our neigbour as ourselves.

1 *Thessalonians* v. 23. The God of peace Himself sanctify you wholly.

Matthew v. 48. Ye therefore shall be perfect, as your heavenly Father is perfect.

1 *John* iii. 3. And every one that hath this hope set on Him purifieth himself, even as He is pure.

Mark xii. 30, 31. Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength. . . . Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself.

14. *How are believers kept in this state of salvation?*

By the power of the Holy Spirit, given through Christ, in answer to fervent prayer.

1 *Peter* i. 5. Who by the power of God are guarded through faith unto a salvation ready to be revealed in the last time.

[*Ephesians* vi. 14—18; *Jude* 20, 21.]

15. *May these various blessings be lost?*

Yes; believers may fail to believe and watch, they may cease to be diligent in duty, and thus may lose these blessings for ever.

Hebrews x. 38. But My righteous one shall live by faith: and if he shrink back, My soul hath no pleasure in him.

[*John* xv. 6; 1 *Corinthians* ix. 26, 27; 2 *Peter* i. 9, iii. 14, 17.]

16. *What benefits do Christ's people receive from Him at death?*

Their souls immediately pass into the presence of the Lord, while their bodies rest in their graves till the resurrection.

Philippians i. 23. Having the desire to depart and be with Christ.

1 *Thessalonians* iv. 14. Them also that are fallen asleep in Jesus will God bring with Him.

[*John* v. 28, 29; 2 *Corinthians* v. 8.]

17. *What benefits will Christ's people receive from Him at the resurrection?*

Being raised up in glory, they shall be openly accepted in the day of judgment, and made perfectly blessed in the full enjoyment of God to all eternity.

1 *Corinthians* xv. 43. It is sown in dishonour; it is raised in glory.

Matthew x. 32. Every one therefore who shall confess Me before men, him will I also confess before My Father which is in heaven.

1 *Thessalonians* iv. 17. So shall we ever be with the Lord.

[*Hebrews* ix. 28; *Matthew*, xxv. 34.]

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.

1. *Who is the Holy Spirit?*

The Holy Spirit is the third Person in the blessed Trinity, one in the Godhead with the Father and the Son.

Matthew xxviii. 19. Baptizing them into the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost.

2. *Is the Person of the Divine Spirit often mentioned in Scripture?*

Yes; from the beginning of the Bible to the end, but especially in the New Testament.

3. *How is He generally spoken of?*

Sometimes as a personal Agent, and sometimes as an influence or gift coming down from God.

Acts ii. 4. And they were all filled with the Holy Spirit, and began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them utterance.

[*John* xvi. 7, 13; *Acts* xiii. 4, xix. 6; 1 *Corinthians* xii. 8-11; *Galatians* iii. 5; *Hebrews* ii. 4.]

4. *How is the Holy Spirit an Agent?*

In the works of creation and providence, but more particularly in the work of salvation.

5. *Where do the Scriptures speak of the Holy Spirit in creation and providence?*

Genesis i. 2. The earth was without form, and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters.

Psalm civ. 30. Thou sendest forth Thy Spirit, they are created: and Thou renewest the face of the earth.

Job xxxiii. 4. The Spirit of God hath made me.

6. *What was the Spirit's work of inspiration?*

He moved and guided the writers of the Bible, so that they truly recorded the truth of God.

2 *Peter* i. 21. Men spake from God, being moved by the Holy Ghost.

[2 *Samuel* xxiii. 2; *Acts* iv. 25, xxviii. 25; 2 *Timothy* iii. 16.]

7. *What was the Spirit's work as to the person of Jesus?*

He brought into being the human nature of our Lord, so that He was born without sin; and gave to Him as the Christ (or the Anointed) wisdom and grace without measure for His redeeming work.

Luke i. 35. The Holy Ghost shall come upon thee, and the power of the Most High shall overshadow thee: wherefore also that which is to be born shall be called holy, the Son of God.

Luke ii. 52. And Jesus advanced in wisdom and stature, and in favour with God and men.

Isaiah lxi. 1. The Spirit of the Lord God is upon Me; because the Lord hath anointed Me to preach good tidings.

[*Matthew* xii. 18; *Luke* iv. 18; *John* i. 33, 34, iii. 34; *Acts* x. 38.]

8. *What does the Spirit perform for the Church?*

He calls and qualifies men, from time to time, to preach the word and administer the sacraments; makes their preaching effectual to the conversion of sinners, and the edification of believers; and is present as the representative of the Lord Jesus in all the ordinances of public worship.

Acts xx. 28. Take heed unto yourselves, and to all the flock, in the which the Holy Ghost hath made you bishops.

1 *Thessalonians* i. v. Our Gospel came not unto you in word only, but also in power, and in the Holy Ghost, and in much assurance.

John xvi. 7. It is expedient for you that I go away: for if I go not away, the Comforter will not come unto you; but if I go, I will send Him unto you.

[*Acts* xiii. 2, 4, vi. 10; 1 *Peter* i. 12.]

9. *What is the Spirit's work in believers?*

He enlightens their minds to understand the Scriptures; bears witness with their spirits that they are the children of God; helps their prayers; purifies them from inward and outward sin; and fills their hearts and lives with perfect love and every grace.

10. *Where is the Spirit said to bear this witness?*

Romans viii. 16. The Spirit Himself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are children of God.

Galatians iv. 6. And because ye are sons, God sent forth

the Spirit of His Son into our hearts, crying, Abba, Father.

1 *John* iii. 24. And he that keepeth His commandments abideth in Him, and He in him. And hereby we know that He abideth in us, by the Spirit which He gave us.

11. *What is declared of His helping us in prayer?*

Romans viii. 26. And in like manner the Spirit also helpeth our infirmity: for we know not how to pray as we ought; but the Spirit Himself maketh intercession for us with groanings which cannot be uttered.

[*Ephesians* vi. 18; *Jude* 20.]

12. *Where is He spoken of as teaching us to understand the Scriptures?*

John xvi. 13, 14. When He, the Spirit of truth, is come, He shall guide you into all the truth. . . . He shall glorify Me: for He shall take of Mine, and shall declare it unto you.

1 *Corinthians* ii. 14. The natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God.

1 *John* ii. 20. And ye have an anointing from the Holy One, and ye know all things.

13. *Where is He said to sanctify the heart and life?*

Galatians v. 22, 23. The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, meekness, temperance.

2 *Thessalonians* ii. 13. But we are bound to give thanks to God alway for you, brethren beloved of the Lord, for that God chose you from the beginning unto salvation in sanctification of the Spirit and belief of the truth.

14. *How may you obtain the help of the Holy Spirit?*

By prayer in the name of Jesus.

Luke xi. 13. If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask Him!

John xvi. 23. If ye shall ask anything of the Father, He will give it you in My name.

[*Acts* ii. 33; *Philippians* i. 19.]

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE LAW OF GOD.

§ 1. The Law.

1. *What is the law of God?*

The law of God is His declared will respecting what men are to do, and what they are not to do.

2. *Where is the law to be found?*

In the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments.

3. *What is there said of the excellency of this law?*

That "the law is holy, and the commandment holy, and righteous, and good." (Romans vii. 12.)

[*Psalm* xix. 7, 8; *Romans* xii. 2.]

4. *What are the Ten Commandments?*

Laws first written by the finger of God on two tables of stone, and given to Moses, but now recorded in the twentieth chapter of the book of Exodus.

5. *Why are these called the Moral Law?*

Partly to distinguish them from ordinances concerning Jewish ceremonies; but chiefly because they contain in substance all the moral duties of men.

6. *Repeat the Ten Commandments.*

I. Thou shalt have no other gods before Me.

II. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth: thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them: for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate Me; and showing mercy unto thousands of them that love Me, and keep My commandments.

III. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh His name in vain.

IV. Remember the Sabbath-day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labour, and do all thy work; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy manservant, nor thy maidservant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates: for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath-day, and hallowed it.

V. Honour thy father and thy mother: that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

VI. Thou shalt not kill.

VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his manservant, nor his maidservant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is thy neighbour's.

7. *How did our Lord sum up the whole law?*

In two great commandments of love to God and to man.

8. *In what form did our Lord give us this summary?*

In answer to the question of a Scribe He singled out two commandments given to Israel and united them, saying, "On these two commandments hangeth the whole law, and the prophets," and, "There is none other commandment greater than these." (Matthew xxii. 40; Mark xii. 31.)

9. *Which were the ancient commandments thus quoted.*

Deuteronomy vi. 4, 5. Hear, O Israel: The Lord our God is one Lord: and thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy might.

Leviticus xix. 18. Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself: I am the Lord.

10. *What then do you learn by all these commandments?*

Two things: my duty towards God, and my duty towards my neighbour.

11. *What is your duty towards God?*

My duty towards God is to believe in Him, to fear Him, and to love Him with all my heart, with all my mind, with all my soul, and with all my strength; to worship Him, to give Him thanks, to put my whole trust in Him, to call upon Him, to honour His holy name, His Sabbath, and His Word, and to serve Him truly all the days of my life.

12. *What is your duty towards your neighbour?*

My duty towards my neighbour is to love him as myself, and to do to all men as I would they should do unto me: to love, honour, and succour my father and mother: to honour and obey the King, and all that are put in authority under him: to submit myself to all my governors, teachers, spiritual pastors and masters: to order myself lowly and reverently to all my betters: to hurt nobody by word or deed: to be true and just in all my dealings: to bear no malice nor hatred in my heart: to keep my hands from picking and stealing, and my tongue from evil-speaking, lying, and slandering: to keep my body in temperance, soberness, and chastity: not to covet nor desire other men's goods; but to learn and labour truly to get my own living, and to do my duty in that state of life unto which it shall please God to call me.

13. *What new commandment did our Lord give to His disciples?*

That they should love one another, as He had loved them.

John xiii. 34. A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another; even as I have loved you, that ye also love one another.

(*John* xv. 12, 13; 1 *John* ii. 7, 8.)

14. *What does this new commandment mean?*

That we should show special love to all the disciples of Christ, by whatever name they are called.

Ephesians vi. 24. Grace be with all them that love our Lord Jesus Christ in uncorruptness.

1 *John* iv. 11. Beloved, if God so loved us, we also ought to love one another.

1 *John* iii. 16. We ought to lay down our lives for the brethren.

[*Romans* xii. 10; *Galatians* vi. 10; *Hebrews* xiii. 1; 2 *Peter* i. 7.]

15. *What more has our Lord taught us concerning the moral law?*

In the Sermon on the Mount, He plainly declares that it must be observed to the end of time.

Matthew v. 17, 18. Think not that I came to destroy the law or the prophets: I came not to destroy, but to fulfil. For verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass away, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass away from the law, till all things be accomplished.

[*Romans* viii. 4, xiii. 10; *Galatians* v. 14.]

16. *How does He explain the Ten Commandments?*

By teaching us that they forbid sin, not only in outward actions, but also in the thoughts and purposes of the mind.

Matthew v. 21, 22. It was said to them of old time, Thou shalt not kill; and whosoever shall kill shall be in danger of the judgment: but I say unto you, that every one who is angry with his brother shall be in danger of the judgment; and whosoever shall say to his brother, Raca, shall be in danger of the council; and whosoever shall say, Thou fool, shall be in danger of the hell of fire.

17. *Who is our neighbour, whom we are commanded to love as we love ourselves?*

Our Lord has taught us by the parable of the good Samaritan that every man, of every nation, is our neighbour; and that if any be in distress we are bound to help and relieve them.

18. *How shall we show that we love our neighbour as ourselves?*

By doing to others what we would wish them to do to us,

Matthew vii. 12. All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do ye also unto them: for this is the law and the prophets.

Luke vi. 31. And as ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise.

19. *How does He teach us to act towards our enemies?*

That we should return good for evil.

Luke vi. 27, 28. I say unto you which hear, Love your enemies, do good to them that hate you, bless them that curse you, pray for them that despitefully use you.

[*Romans* xii. 19, 20; 1 *Peter* iii. 9.]

20. *And how towards those who have injured us?*

He commands us to forgive them, if they repent.

Matthew vi. xv. If ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses.

[*Luke* xvii. 3, 4.]

21. *What does St. Paul teach us about love to our neighbour?*

That love is the substance of our duty to men.

Romans xiii. 8. He that loveth his neighbour hath fulfilled the law.

Romans xiii. 10. Love worketh no ill to his neighbour: love therefore is the fulfilment of the law.

22. *What more does the New Testament teach us about our tempers and dispositions?*

To be meek and lowly, patient under sufferings, and kind to all men.

Matthew xi. 29. Learn of Me; for I am meek and lowly in heart.

Galatians vi. 10. As we have opportunity, let us work that which is good toward all men

James i. 4. And let patience have its perfect work, that ye may be perfect and entire, lacking in nothing.

[*Romans* xii. 12—18; *Ephesians* iv. 32; 2 *Peter* i. 5—8.]

23. *Does the gospel give rules for outward conduct?*

Yes; it gives us precepts for a godly life in all states and conditions.

[1 *Timothy* vi. 3; 2 *Timothy* iii. 16; *Titus* ii. 1—12.]

24. *What precepts are there for husbands and wives?*

Ephesians v. 25. Husbands, love your wives, even as Christ also loved the Church, and gave Himself up for it.

Ephesians v. 22. Wives, be in subjection unto your own husbands, as unto the Lord.

Titus ii. 4, 5. That they may train the young women to love their husbands, to love their children, to be soberminded, chaste, workers at home, kind, being in subjection to their own husbands, that the word of God be not blasphemed.

25. *What precepts for parents and children?*

Ephesians vi. 4. Fathers, provoke not your children to wrath: but nurture them in the chastening and admonition of the Lord.

Ephesians vi. 1. Children, obey your parents in the Lord: for this is right.

26. *What precepts for masters and servants?*

1 *Peter* ii. 18. Servants, be in subjection to your masters with all fear; not only to the good and gentle, but also to the froward.

Colossians iv. 1. Masters, render unto your servants that which is just and equal; knowing that ye also have a Master in heaven.

Titus ii. 9, 10. Exhort servants to be in subjection to their own masters, and to be well-pleasing to them in all things; not gainsaying; not purloining, but showing all good fidelity: that they may adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things.

27. *What does it teach about obedience to magistrates and governors?*

Romans xiii. 1. Let every soul be in subjection to the higher powers; for there is no power but of God; and the powers that be are ordained of God.

1 *Peter* ii. 17. Honour all men. Love the brotherhood. Fear God. Honour the king.

28. *How are we taught to behave to ministers of the gospel?*

Hebrews xiii. 17. Obey them that have the rule over you, and submit to them; for they watch in behalf of your souls, as they that shall give account.

[1 *Thessalonians* v. 12, 13.]

---

§ 2. The Law and the Gospel.

1. *What end does the law of God serve?*

The law of God serves, in the first place, as the rule of our conduct; and in the second, to convince us of sin.

Psalm xix. 11, 12. Moreover by them is Thy servant warned: and in keeping of them there is great reward Who can understand his errors?

Romans iii. 19, 20. Now we know that what things soever the law saith, it speaketh to them that are under the law; that every mouth may be stopped, and all the world may be brought under the judgment of God: because by the works of the law shall no flesh be justified in His sight: for through the law cometh the knowledge of sin,

[*Matthew* v. 17, 18; *Romans* vii. 7; 1 *Timothy* i. 8.]

2. *Are all transgressions of the law equally great?*

Not equally great; for some sins in themselves, and by reason of the way in which they are committed, are worse in the sight of God than others.

John xix. 11. He that delivered Me unto thee hath greater sin.

[*Luke* vii. 41—47.]

3. *What are we taught on this subject?*

That the law requires complete obedience; so that he who breaks one commandment falls into condemnation.

James ii. 10. Whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet stumble in one point, he is become guilty of all.

4. *What does every sin deserve?*

Every wilful sin deserves God's wrath and curse, both in this life and in that which is to come.

Galatians iii. 10. Cursed is every one which continueth not in all things that are written in the book of the law, to do them.

Romans vi. 23. The wages of sin is death.

5. *Does the law of God promise the pardon of sin to those who have transgressed it?*

No; pardon is promised only in the Gospel, and through faith in our Lord Jesus Christ.

6. *Then what is the state of men who do not repent of their sins, and obtain pardon?*

All those who do not repent of their sins, and believe in Christ as He is offered to us in the gospel, must remain for ever under the just sentence and condemnation of God's holy law.

Ephesians ii. 3. Among whom we also all once lived in the lusts of our flesh, doing the desires of the flesh and of the mind, and were by nature children of wrath, even as the rest.

Hebrews ii. 3. How shall we escape, if we neglect so great salvation? which having at the first been spoken through the Lord, was confirmed unto us by them that heard.

Hebrews x. 26. For if we sin wilfully after that we have received the knowledge of the truth, there remaineth no more a sacrifice for sins.

7. *But might you not obtain forgiveness by repenting, and keeping the law of God in future?*

I am not able to repent and obey without the grace of Christ; and if I could repent and keep the law for the future, that would not answer for my past sins.

Romans viii. 8. They that are in the flesh cannot please God.

Psalm cxxx. 3, 4. If Thou, Lord, shouldest mark iniquities, O Lord, who shall stand? But there is forgiveness with Thee.

8. *What, then, is your hope for the pardon of past sins?*

That, trusting in the merits of Christ, as a helpless, guilty, and undone sinner, I shall obtain the remission of all my past offences.

Acts xiii. 38, 39. Be it known unto you therefore, brethren, that through this Man is proclaimed unto you remission of sins: and by Him every one that believeth is justified from all things, from which ye could not be justified by the law of Moses.

Luke vii. 42. When they had not wherewith to pay, he forgave them both.

9. *And what is your hope for future obedience?*

That, being regenerated by the Holy Spirit, I shall be enabled, by His help, thenceforward to please God and keep His commandments.

Romans viii. 4. That the ordinance of the law might be fulfilled in us, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit.

1 John iii. 9. Whosoever is begotten of God doeth no sin.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE CHURCH AND THE MEANS OF GRACE.

§ 1. The Church ; or, Christian Society.

1. *What is the Church of Christ?*

The society of those whose bond of union is faith in Christ as our Divine Redeemer and our Lord, and who worship God in His name.

2. *What is the difference between the visible and the invisible Church?*

By the visible Church is meant the whole number of those who belong to Christian societies; the invisible Church is the company of all true believers in every age.

3. *Is the Church one?*

The invisible Church is one in Christ; but visible Churches may have and have many forms.

4. *Is the Church holy?*

It is called to be holy, and the invisible Church is holy; but there may be many unworthy members in the visible Church.

[*Matthew* xiii. 30, 47—50; 1 *John* ii. 19.]

5. *Is it the Lord's will that all should belong to a visible Church of Christ?*

Throughout the New Testament this appears to be His will.

Acts ii. 46, 47. And day by day, continuing steadfastly with one accord in the temple, and breaking bread at home, they did take their food with gladness and singleness of heart, praising God, and having favour with all the people. And the Lord added to them day by day those that were being saved.

[*Matthew* xvi. 18, xviii. 17, 20; *Acts* xiv. 23; 2 *Corinthians* viii. 5; *Hebrews* x. 25.]

6. *What are the chief marks by which Christian Churches are known in the world?*

Assembling to worship in the name of Jesus, and observing the sacraments appointed by Him.

[*Luke* xxii. 19; 1 *Corinthians* i. 2, xi. 26.]

7. *How is the spiritual life of a Christian Church best maintained?*

One chief means of maintaining it is close spiritual fellowship in private assemblies of the Church.

8. *What was the practice of the first Christians?*

Spiritual fellowship was one of the special marks of the primitive Church, from its beginning at Jerusalem.

[*Acts* ii. 42; *Colossians* iii. 16; 1 *Thessalonians* v. 14; *Hebrews* x. 25.]

9. *What peculiar provision is made for spiritual fellowship among the Methodists?*

They meet together in small companies for fellowship and mutual edification.

10. *Why do the Methodist societies use the term Connexion?*

Because many separate societies are connected or united into one.

---

§ 2. The Sacraments.

1. *How many sacraments has Christ ordained in His Church?*

Two only: Baptism and the Supper of the Lord.

2. *Were these sacraments to abide always?*

Yes; until the Lord's coming at the end of the world.

3. *What do you mean by the word sacrament?*

I mean an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace given unto us, ordained by Christ Himself, as a means whereby we receive the same, and a pledge to assure us thereof.

4. *What is the relation of these sacraments to the new covenant?*

They are signs and seals of the covenant of grace established in Christ: which is a covenant with promise on the part of God, and with conditions on the part of man.

BAPTISM.

5. *What is the outward or visible sign or form in baptism?*

Baptizing with water "into the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost." (Matthew xxviii. 19.)

6. *What is the inward and spiritual grace signified?*

Our being cleansed from the guilt and defilement of sin, and receiving a new life from and in Christ Jesus.

Acts xxii. 16. Arise, and be baptized, and wash away thy sins, calling on His name.

Colossians ii. 12. Wherein ye were also raised with Him, through faith in the working of God.

7. *What are the actual privileges of baptized adults?*

They are made members of the visible Church of Christ; and their right, as penitent believers, to the blessings of the Christian covenant, is sealed to them.

8. *Are baptized infants partakers of these privileges?*

They have the outward advantages of the Christian Church, and all the spiritual blessings of the covenant are assured to them for the future when they shall comply with the terms of the gospel.

9. *What are the privilege and duty of parents who dedicate their children to God in baptism?*

Their privilege is to claim the fulfilment of the promise of the Spirit to their children, and their duty is, in dependence on this promise, to "nurture them in the chastening and admonition of the Lord." (Ephesians vi. 4.)

Mark x. 14. Suffer the little children to come unto Me; forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of God.

Acts ii. 39. For to you is the promise, and to your children.

10. *What is the teaching of the New Testament concerning children as members of the Church?*

It is implied that their baptism places them in the same relation to the New Covenant in which infants were placed to the Old by the rite of circum-

cision. Hence they are spoken of, addressed, and exhorted, as heirs of gospel privilege.

[*Matthew* xix. 14; *Mark* x. 14; *Isaiah* xl. 11; *Acts* ii. 39; *Genesis* xvii. 7, 10; 1 *Corinthians* i. 16, vii. 14; *Ephesians* vi. 1, 4; *Colossians* iii. 20.]

11. *To what are you bound by your baptism?*

My baptism into the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, obliges me first to renounce the devil and all his works, the pomps and vanity of this wicked world, and all the sinful lusts of the flesh; secondly, to believe all the articles of the Christian faith; and, thirdly, to keep God's holy will and commandments, and walk in the same all the days of my life.

THE LORD'S SUPPER.

12. *Why was the sacrament of the Lord's Supper ordained?*

For the continual remembrance of the death of Christ, and of the benefits which we receive thereby.

13. *What is the outward part or sign in the Lord's Supper?*

Bread and wine, which the Lord hath commanded to be received.

1 *Corinthians* xi. 23, 25. The Lord Jesus in the night in which He was betrayed took bread. . . . In like manner also the cup, after supper, saying, . . . This do, as oft as ye drink it, in remembrance of Me.

14. *What is the thing signified by this outward sign?*

The body and blood of Christ, which are spiritually taken and received by the faithful in the Lord's Supper to the strengthening and refreshing of their souls.

1 *Corinthians* x. 16. The cup of blessing which we bless, is it not a communion of the blood of Christ? The bread which we break, is it not a communion of the body of Christ?

John vi. 54, 55. He that eateth My flesh, and drinketh My blood hath eternal life. . . . For My flesh is meat indeed, and My blood is drink indeed.

15. *In what passages of the New Testament do we read of the institution of the Lord's Supper?*

In the first three Gospels the actual institution is recorded. In the sixth chapter of St. John's Gospel the Lord teaches us the blessings of that abiding union with His life of which the Supper is from time to time the sign and pledge. In the Acts of the Apostles we see how the ordinance was observed, as also in the First Epistle to the Corinthians.

[*Matthew* xxvi. 26—28; *Mark* xiv. 22—24; *Luke* xxii. 17—20; *John* vi. 33—35, 47—58; *Acts* ii. 42, 46, xx. 7; 1 *Corinthians* x. 16, 17, 21, xi. 23—34.

16. *How are we taught by these passages to partake of the Lord's Supper?*

Frequently, regularly, and with earnest preparation.

17. *Why ought we to partake of the Lord's Supper regularly and frequently?*

In token of obedience to our Master and Lord.

Matthew xxvi. 27. Drink ye all of it.

1 *Corinthians* xi. 23. For I received of the Lord that which also I delivered unto you.

18. *What is the benefit of this communion?*

We thereby renew our covenant with God in Christ, offering ourselves to Him in return for that precious sacrifice for us which we then thankfully commemorate.

Luke xxii. 19, 20. And He took bread, and when He had given thanks, He brake it, and gave to them, saying, This is My body which is given for you: this do in remembrance of Me. And the cup in like manner after supper, saying, This cup is the new covenant in My blood, even that which is poured out for you.

1 *Corinthians* xi. 25. In like manner also the cup, after supper, saying, This cup is the new covenant in My blood: this do, as oft as ye drink it, in remembrance of Me.

19. *What further end is answered thereby?*

We renew our covenant of union with our fellow Christians as well as with God.

1 *Corinthians* x. 17. We, who are many, are one bread, one body: for we all partake of the one bread.

20. *Have we any other object in view?*

We declare before the world our faith in the death of Christ as the only atonement for sin.

1 *Corinthians* xi. 26. For as often as ye eat this bread, and drink the cup, ye proclaim the Lord's death till He come.

21. *What is due preparation for receiving the Lord's Supper?*

To examine ourselves whether we repent truly of our former sins, steadfastly purposing to lead a new life; and whether we have a lively faith in God's mercy through Christ, with a thankful remembrance of His death, and are in charity with all men.

1 *Corinthians* xi. 28. Let a man prove himself, and so let him eat of the bread, and drink of the cup.

---

§ 3. The Word of God.

1. *In what is the Word of God contained?*

In the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments.

2. *In what sense are the Scriptures the Word of God?*

Because through them He declares to all men His will.

3. *What do you mean by His will?*

What we must believe, what we should do, and what we may expect from Him.

4. *To what keeping has God committed His Word?*

To the keeping of His Church, for public and private use.

5. *What is the private use?*

To be our daily and constant teacher and companion.

Psalm cxix. 97. O how I love Thy law! It is my meditation all the day.

6. *How may we best use the Word of God for private benefit?*

By using all the helps that may enable us to understand it, with prayer that the Holy Spirit may show us its meaning, and apply it to our hearts.

John v. 39. Ye search the Scriptures, because ye think that in them ye have eternal life; and these are they which bear witness of Me.

John vii. 17. If any man willeth to do His will, he shall know of the teaching, whether it be of God.

Acts xvii. 11. Now these were more noble than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the word with all readiness of mind, examining the Scriptures daily, whether these things were so.

[2 *Timothy* iii. 15—17.]

7. *What is the public use of God's Word?*

For teaching and preaching in public.

8. *With what dispositon of mind ought we to read or hear God's holy Word?*

With a meek and teachable disposition, with faith, and an intention to practise it by God's grace.

Romans x. 17. Belief cometh of hearing, and hearing by the word of Christ.

James i. 21. Receive with meekness the implanted word, which is able to save your souls.

[*Hebrews* iv. 2.]

9. *What is our further duty after hearing or reading it?*

To meditate upon what we have heard, and seek God's help that we may put it in practice.

John xiii. 17. If ye know these things, blessed are ye if ye do them.

---

§ 4. Worship and Prayer.

1. *What is worship?*

The service of adoration, praise, thanksgiving, and prayer, which intelligent creatures owe to God.

2. *What do you mean by adoration and praise?*

The reverent acknowledgment of the Divine majesty and perfections and works.

3. *What is prayer?*

Prayer is an offering up of our desires to God, in the name of Christ, for things agreeable to His will.

Psalm lxii. 8. Trust in Him at all times; ye people, pour out your heart before Him: God is a refuge for us.

Daniel ix. 18, 19. We do not present our supplications before Thee for our righteousnesses, but for Thy great mercies. O Lord, hear; O Lord, forgive; O Lord, hearken and do; defer not, for Thine own sake, O my God,

John xvi. 23. If ye shall ask anything of the Father, He will give it you in My name.
[*John* xiv. 13; 1 *John* v. 14; *Luke* xxii. 42.]

4. *What must always accompany prayer?*

Confession of our sins, and thankful acknowledgment of God's mercies.

5. *What is confession?*

Penitently acknowledging to God our sinfulness, and our special sins so far as we remember them.

Psalm xxxii. 5. I acknowledge my sin unto Thee, and mine iniquity have I not hid. I said, I will confess my transgressions unto the Lord; and thou forgavest the iniquity of my sin.
Daniel ix. 4. And I prayed unto the Lord my God, and made my confession.
1 *John* i. 9. If we confess our sins, He is faithful and righteous to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness.

6. *Where are prayer and thanksgiving joined together?*

Philippians iv. 6. In nothing be anxious; but in everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God.
[1 *Thessalonians* v. 17, 18.]

7. *Where should we offer our prayers and thanksgivings?*

We are required to offer up our prayers and thanksgivings publicly, in the assembly of God's people; and privately, in our chambers.

Psalm c. 4. Enter into His gates with thanksgiving, and into His courts with praise: be thankful unto Him, and bless His name.
Hebrews x. 25. Not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as the custom of some is, but exhorting one another.
Matthew vi. 6. But thou, when thou prayest, enter into thine inner chamber, and having shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret, and thy Father which seeth in secret shall recompense thee.

8. *Is family worship also acceptable to God?*

Yes; for household religion is commanded throughout the Bible.

Genesis xviii. 19. I know him, that he will command his children and his household after him, and they shall keep the way of the Lord.
2 *Samuel* vi. 20. Then David returned to bless his household.

9. *Are we told how often to pray in private?*

No; but the examples of Scripture teach us that private prayer should be frequent and regular.
[*Psalm* lv. 17; *Daniel* vi. 10; *Acts* x. 9, 30.]

10. *What is the meet posture in acts of worship?*

Kneeling or standing.

Ephesians iii. 14. I bow my knees unto the Father.
Mark xi. 25. Whensoever ye stand praying, forgive.
[*Nehemiah* ix. 5; *Psalm* xcv. 6; *Luke* xviii. 13, xxii. 41; *Acts* xx. 36, xxi. 5.]

---

§ 5. The Lord's Prayer.

1. *What rule has God given to direct us in prayer?*

The whole Word of God is of use to direct us in prayer; but our special model is that form which Christ taught His disciples, commonly called the Lord's Prayer.

2. *Repeat that prayer as we generally use it.*

Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil: for Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

3. *What do the first words, or the invocation, teach us?*

The invocation, "Our Father which art in heaven," teaches us to draw near to God with holy confidence, because He is a Father; and with holy reverence, because He is our Father in heaven.

Romans viii. 15. Ye received not the spirit of bondage again unto fear; but ye received the Spirit of adoption, whereby we cry, Abba, Father.
Luke xi. 13. If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask Him?
Ephesians vi. 18. With all prayer and supplication praying at all seasons in the Spirit, and watching thereunto in all perseverance and supplication for all the saints.

4. *What do we pray for in the first petition?*

In the words "Hallowed be Thy name," we pray that God would enable us to reverence Him in every manifestation of Himself, in all things to seek His glory, and to do all we can that others may honour Him.

Psalm lxvii. 3. Let the people praise Thee, O God; let all the people praise Thee.

Romans xi. 36. Of Him, and through Him, and unto Him, are all things. To Him be the glory for ever. Amen.

[*Leviticus* xxii. 32, 33; *Psalm* cvi. 47, cxi. 9; *Romans* xv. 6; 1 *Corinthians* x. 31; 1 *Peter* iv. 12; 1 *Timothy* vi. 1; *Revelation* xv. 4.]

5. *What do we pray for in the second petition?*

In the words "Thy kingdom come," we pray that Satan's kingdom may be destroyed, that the kingdom of grace may be advanced, and that the kingdom of glory may be hastened.

Psalm lxviii. 1. Let God arise, let His enemies be scattered: let them also that hate Him flee before Him.

2 *Thessalonians* iii. 1. Brethren, pray for us, that the word of the Lord may run and be glorified, even as also it is with you.

2 *Peter* iii. 12. Looking for and earnestly desiring the coming of the day of God, by reason of which the heavens being on fire shall be dissolved, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat.

Revelation xxii. 20. He which testifieth these things saith, Yea: I come quickly. Amen, come, Lord Jesus.

6. *What do we pray for in the third petition?*

In the words "Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven," we pray that every will contrary to God's will may be subdued, and that we may ourselves be made willing to obey His will in all things, as the angels do in heaven.

Psalm cxix. 34—36. Give me understanding, and I shall keep Thy law; yea, I shall observe it with my whole heart. Make me to go in the path of Thy commandments; for therein do I delight. Incline my heart unto Thy testimonies.

Luke xxii. 42. Nevertheless not My will, but Thine, be done.

Acts xxi. 14. When he would not be persuaded, we ceased, saying, The will of the Lord be done!

Psalm ciii. 20. Bless the Lord, ye His angels, that excel in strength, that do His commandments, hearkening unto the voice of His word.

Hebrews xiii. 20, 21. Now the God of peace . . . make you perfect in every good thing to do His will

7. *What do we pray for in the fourth petition?*

In the words "Give us this day our daily bread," we pray that "for the coming day" we may receive what is necessary for the sustenance both of the body and of the soul.

Proverbs xxx. 8. Remove far from me vanity and lies: give me neither poverty nor riches; feed me with food convenient for me.

Matthew iv. 4. But He answered and said, It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God.

Matthew vi. 31—34. Be not therefore anxious, saying, What shall we eat? or, What shall we drink? or, Wherewithal shall we be clothed? For after all these things do the Gentiles seek; for your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things. But seek ye first His kingdom, and His righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you. Be not therefore anxious for the morrow: for the morrow will be anxious for itself. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

John vi. 34. They said therefore unto Him, Lord, evermore give us this bread.

8. *What do we pray for in the fifth petition?*

The words "And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us," teach us to pray that God, for Christ's sake, would pardon all our sins; we on our part being ready to forgive and freely forgiving all who have offended us.

Psalm li. 1. Have mercy upon me, O God, according to Thy loving-kindness: according unto the multitude of Thy tender mercies blot out my transgressions.

Matthew vi. 14. If ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also forgive you.

Ephesians i. 7. In whom we have our redemption through His blood, the forgiveness of our trespasses, according to the riches of His grace.

Ephesians iv. 32. And be ye kind one to another, tenderhearted, forgiving each other, even as God also in Christ forgave you.

9. *What do we pray for in the sixth petition?*

"And lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil," is a prayer that God will keep us from all that might specially tempt us to sin, and that He will deliver us when we are tempted

Matthew xxvi. 41. Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation.

Psalm xix. 13. Keep back Thy servant also from presumptuous sins; let them not have dominion over me.

2 *Peter* ii. 9. The Lord knoweth how to deliver the godly out of temptation.

Psalm li. 10, 12. Create in me a clean heart, O God; and renew a right spirit within me. . . . Restore unto me the joy of Thy salvation; and uphold me with Thy free Spirit.

[*John* xvii. 11, 15; 1 *Corinthians* x. 12, 13; 2 *Timothy* iv. 18.]

10. *What is the conclusion of the Lord's Prayer commonly called?*

The words "For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever and ever: Amen," are commonly called the doxology. They are supposed to have been added since our Lord taught this prayer to His disciples, and are taken from the Old Testament.

1 *Chronicles* xxix. 11. Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty: for all that is in the heaven and in the earth is Thine; Thine is the kingdom, O Lord, and Thou art exalted as head over all.

11. *What does this doxology teach?*

It teaches us to praise and magnify God alone. And then, in testimony of our hope and assurance that we shall be heard, we say, Amen.

1 *Chronicles* xxix. 13. Now therefore, our God, we thank Thee, and praise Thy glorious name.

Psalm xxii. 28. For the kingdom is the Lord's; and He is the governor among the nations.

1 *Timothy* i. 17. Now unto the King eternal, incorruptible, invisible, the only God, be honour and glory for ever and ever. Amen.

Nehemiah viii. 6. And all the people answered, Amen.

[*Psalm* cvi. 48; *Revelation* iv. 11; *Jude* 25.]

12. *Is this prayer to be offered in Christ's name?*

Yes; all our prayers must be offered "through Jesus Christ our Lord," the only Mediator, whether these very words be used or not.

[*John* xiv. 13, 14, xvi. 23, 24; *Ephesians* ii. 18, v. 20; *Philippians* iv. 19.]

CHAPTER X.

OF DEATH AND JUDGMENT.

1. *What is death?*

The separation of the soul from the body.

2. *Will all men die?*

All except those who shall be alive at Christ's second coming to judge the world.

[1 *Corinthians* xv. 51; 1 *Thessalonians* iv. 15; *Hebrews* ix. 27.]

3. *Is it not a fearful thing to die?*

It is a fearful thing to all but true Christians.

[*Hebrews* ii. 14, 15.]

4. *Why is it not a fearful thing to them to die?*

Because sin, which is the sting of death, is taken away from them; and they know that at death they will depart to be with Christ, which is far better.

1 *Corinthians* xv. 55, 57. O death, where is thy victory? O death, where is thy sting? . . . Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.

2 *Corinthians* v. 1. For we know that if the earthly house of our tabernacle be dissolved, we have a building from God, a house not made with hands, eternal, in the heavens.

[*Philippians* i. 23; 2 *Corinthians* v. 8.]

5. *When will Christ appear to judge the world?*

We do not know what is the time appointed of the Father; but we know that the Gospel must first be preached to all nations.

[*Acts* i. 7; *Matthew* v. 18, xxiv. 14, 36; *Acts* xvii. 31.]

6. *In what manner shall Christ come to judgment?*

The manner of Christ's coming to judge the world shall be sudden, and with great glory.

1 *Thessalonians* v. 2. The day of the Lord so cometh as a thief in the night

Revelation i. 7. Behold, He cometh with the clouds; and every eye shall see Him, and they which pierced Him; and all the tribes of the earth shall mourn over Him.

1 *Thessalonians* iv. 16. For the Lord Himself shall descend from heaven, with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God.

7. *Will all men be brought before Him to be judged?*

All men, whether living or dead, "must be made manifest before the judgment-seat of Christ." (2 Corinthians v. 10.)

Acts xxiv. 15. There shall be a resurrection both of the just and unjust.

Revelation xx. 12. I saw the dead, the great and the small, standing before the throne; and books were opened: and another book was opened, which is the book of life: and the dead were judged out of the things which were written in the books, according to their works.

[*Romans* xiv. 10, 12; 2 *Timothy* iv. 1; 1 *Peter* iv. 5.]

8. *How will Christ the Judge then deal with them?*

He will separate all into two classes, placing the righteous on His right hand, and the wicked on His left.

Matthew xxv. 32, 33. He shall separate them one from another, as the shepherd separateth the sheep from the goats: and He shall set the sheep on His right hand, but the goats on the left.

9. *Will all the actions of men be brought into judgment?*

"God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil." (Ecclesiastes xii. 14.)

[*Matthew* xii. 36; 2 *Corinthians* v. 10.]

10. *What sentence will Christ pronounce on the wicked?*

His sentence on them will be: Depart from Me, ye cursed, into the eternal fire which is prepared for the devil and his angels." (Matthew xxv. 41.)

11. *And what will He pronounce on the righteous?*

To them He will say: "Come, ye blessed of My Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world." (Matthew xxv. 34.)

12. *What shall then take place?*

The present heavens shall pass away, and the present earth shall be destroyed by fire; after which there will be new heavens and a new earth.

Revelation xx. 11. I saw a great white throne, and Him that sat upon it, from whose face the earth and the heaven fled away; and there was found no place for them.

2 *Peter* iii. 10. The heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall be dissolved with fervent heat, and the earth and the works that are therein shall be burned up.

2 *Peter* iii. 13. But, according to His promise, we look for new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness.

Revelation xxi. 4. And He shall wipe away every tear from their eyes; and death shall be no more; neither shall there be mourning, nor crying, nor pain, any more: the first things are passed away.

13. *How will the sentence of the Judge be executed?*

The wicked shall go into everlasting punishment, but the righteous into everlasting life.

Matthew xxv. 46. And these shall go away into eternal punishment: but the righteous into eternal life.

Mark ix. 43, 44. And if thy hand cause thee to stumble, cut it off: it is good for thee to enter into life maimed, rather than having thy two hands to go into hell, into the unquenchable fire.

Consider what has been just said; think upon all these serious things; and, as you are exhorted by the holy Apostle Peter, "give diligence that ye may be found in peace, without spot and blameless in His sight:" for "seeing that these things are thus all to be dissolved, what manner of persons ought ye to be in all holy living and godliness?" (2 Peter iii. 14, 11.)

APPENDIX TO NO. II.

A

SHORT CATECHISM OF SCRIPTURE HISTORY.

APPENDIX TO No. II.

A SHORT CATECHISM OF SCRIPTURE HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.—THE OLD TESTAMENT.

§ 1. Antediluvian, or Before the Flood.

1. *What is the first thing recorded in the Bible?*

That God created all things by His word.

2. *How is the creation further described?*

As the gradual bringing of all things into their present order.

3. *What was the last act of the creation?*

The formation of Adam and Eve, the first parents of mankind.

4. *How was the end of creation celebrated?*

The creation itself is described as occupying six days; and the end of it was celebrated as the Sabbath, or day of God's rest.

5. *In what state did God make Adam and Eve?*

In His own likeness, in a holy and happy state.

6. *Did they continue in this state?*

They sinned against God by eating of the fruit of a certain tree, which God had forbidden them to eat on pain of death.

7. *How came they to eat of this fruit?*

They were tempted by the evil spirit that entered into the serpent, who persuaded Eve to eat of it, and she persuaded Adam.

8. *What evil followed from hence?*

Sin and death were brought into this world by Adam's disobedience, and passed unto all his children.

9. *Why was not the race of man destroyed?*

Because God had provided a Saviour for it.

10. *Did the Lord give any promise of this Saviour to fallen man?*

Yes; He said to the tempter: "I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her Seed; It shall bruise thy head, and thou shall bruise His heel." (Genesis iii. 15.)

11. *What does that mean?*

That One who should descend from the woman would bring to nought Satan's power.

12. *Were Adam's children all sinners.*

They were all born in sin; but some learned to know and worship the Lord.

13. *Did the worship of God abide in their families?*

No; for in the following age all mankind grew so wicked, that God drowned the inhabitants of the earth by a flood.

14. *Who were saved when the flood came?*

Noah, a righteous man, was preserved, with all his family.

15. *How was Noah saved?*

In an ark, or great vessel of wood, which God taught him to build.

---

§ 2. The Patriarchal Age.

1. *Who were the sons of Noah?*

Shem, Ham, and Japheth; by whom the earth was peopled after the flood.

2. *Who was the greatest person in the family of Shem?*

Abraham, who was called the father of believers.

3. *Why was he called the father of believers?*

Because his strong faith was a pattern to all ages.

4. *In what was his faith so strong?*

He believed certain promises of God which seemed against nature, and too hard to be believed.

5. *What were those promises?*

The promises of God made to Abraham were: 1. That he should have a son, though he was a hundred years old; 2. That his children should possess the land of Canaan, wherein he had not a foot of ground; and 3. That all nations should be blessed by his offspring: that is, in Jesus Christ.

6. *What honour was put upon Abraham because of his faith and obedience?*

He was called the Friend of God.

7. *Which was the first recorded act of Abraham's obedience?*

He left his own country at God's command, not knowing whither he was to go.

8. *Can you mention another and still greater act?*

He was ready to offer up in sacrifice his beloved son Isaac at the command of God.

9. *Was Isaac a good man?*

Yes; he feared the God of his father Abraham.

10. *Who were Isaac's two sons?*

Esau and Jacob.

11. *What is remarkable concerning Esau?*

Esau despised the privilege of being the first-born, and sold it to Jacob, the younger son, for a mess of pottage.

12. *What is written concerning Jacob?*

He obtained his brother's birthright by craft, and afterwards his father's blessing by deceit.

13. *Why was his name changed to Israel?*

The word Israel signifies that he prevailed with God; that is, in obtaining His blessing by prayer.

14. *When did this take place?*

In that wonderful night when he wrestled with the angel, and God "blessed him there; and Jacob called the name of the place Peniel," that is, "the Face of God."

15. *How many sons had Jacob, or Israel?*

Twelve: namely, Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Dan, Naphtali, Gad, Asher, Issachar, Zebulun, Joseph, and Benjamin. These were the twelve Patriarchs, or fathers of the twelve tribes of Israel.

16. *Who was the most famous of Israel's sons.*

Joseph, whom his brethren sold into Egypt, where he afterwards became ruler under Pharaoh the king.

17. *How did he treat those who thus treated him?*

He did not revenge himself, but sent for them and their families, together with his father, in the time of famine, and fed them all in the land of Egypt.

18. *Did the families of Israel long dwell in Egypt?*

They dwelt there until another Pharaoh, king of Egypt, made them slaves and destroyed their male children; and then God delivered them by the hand of Moses.

---

§ 3. The Mosaic Age.

THE DELIVERANCE FROM EGYPT.

1. *Who was Moses?*

One of the children of Israel, who was saved from drowning by Pharaoh's daughter, when he was a child.

2. *How did God appoint him to deliver Israel?*

God appeared to him in a burning bush in the wilderness of Sinai, as he was keeping sheep, and sent him to Pharaoh to bid him let Israel go.

3. *What name did God then choose for Himself?*

Jehovah; this being the name by which He would be known as the "God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Israel,"

4. *How did Moses prove that the Lord had sent him?*

He wrought many signs and wonders, in the sight of Pharaoh.

5. *How did Moses at last deliver the people?*

When Pharaoh refused to let the people go, the Lord gave Moses power to smite Egypt with many plagues.

6. *What was the last of these plagues?*

An angel destroyed all the first-born of the land of Egypt in one night; but he passed over and did not hurt any of the families of Israel.

7. *How was this kept in remembrance in following ages?*

That the children of Israel might keep in remembrance this passing over, God appointed the yearly sacrifice of a lamb in every family. This was called the Feast of the Passover.

8. *What followed when Pharaoh let Israel go out of Egypt?*

When Israel had arrived at the Red Sea, Moses with his rod divided the waters asunder, and the people went through upon dry ground.

9. *What became of the Egyptians that followed them?*

Moses stretched forth his hand over the sea, and the waters returned upon the Egyptians, and they were all drowned.

THE WILDERNESS.

10. *Whither did the children of Israel go then?*

They went through the wilderness, wheresoever God guided them by a pillar of cloud in the day-time and a pillar of fire in the night.

11. *How long was it before they came to the land of Canaan which God had promised?*

They wandered forty years in the wilderness, because of their sins.

12. *What special food had they during that time?*

God fed them with manna, or bread that came down every night from heaven.

13. *What did they drink in the wilderness?*

Moses smote the rock with his rod, and waters gushed out; and of these waters they drank.

14. *Are that manna and that rock mentioned in the New Testament?*

Our Lord says that He was the true Bread from heaven; and St. Paul declares that the Rock was Christ.

15. *What does this mean?*

That the manna and the rock were figures of Christ who should come.

16. *What does the New Testament teach us about the Israelites' disobedience in the wilderness?*

That, because of unbelief, few who left Egypt entered into Canaan, and that this is a warning example to the church of God for ever.

GENERAL LAWS GIVEN THROUGH MOSES.

1. *What were the laws which God gave the Israelites when He chose them for His own people?*

He gave them some laws to guide them as men, some special rules about their government as a nation, and others relating to their religion as a Church.

2. *What were the general laws which related to their conduct as men?*

Those which are commonly called moral, and which belong to all mankind: these are chiefly contained in the Ten Commandments.

3. *In what manner was this moral law given them?*

The moral law was spoken to the children of Israel from Mount Sinai by God Himself, in the midst of thunder and lightning; and it was then written on two tables of stone.

4. *What were their peculiar laws, considered as a nation?*

Such as related to life and limb, wife and servant, house and land, peace and war.

5. *Why did God Himself give them such particular rules about these common things?*

To distinguish them from other nations as His own people, and to show that He was their King as well as their God.

LAWS CONCERNING RELIGION.

6. *What were the laws relating to their religion?*

Rules about the worship of Jehovah, about their priests and sacrifices, about sprinkling of blood and washing with water, and about holy times and holy places.

7. *What was the chief design of these ceremonies?*

To teach them that they were sinners, and how to approach a holy God; to keep them from the idolatry and evil customs of other nations; and to represent in figure the blessings of Christ and the Gospel.

8. *In what place was this worship offered to Jehovah?*

In a movable tabernacle during their wanderings, and long afterwards in the temple at Jerusalem.

9. *Who were the appointed ministers of this service?*

The tribe of Levi, the sacred tribe; and especially the priests taken from the family of Aaron in that tribe.

10. *What was the difference between the priests and the Levites?*

The priests attended at the altar, and presented the sacrifices on it to God; the Levites took care of the vessels of the sanctuary, bore the ark, ordered the psalmody, and assisted the priests in nearly all their duties.

11. *What were the offerings presented by the people?*

Gifts brought freely as thank-offerings; tithes and

first-fruits which God required, and specially sacrifices laid upon the altar.

[These were sometimes called CORBAN, or things "given" to God.]

12. *What were the chief sacrifices laid on the altar?*

Animal victims, or offerings for sin, some of which were wholly consumed by fire, and were called burnt-offerings.

13. *Were there more altars than one?*

There was only one altar on which atoning sacrifices for sin were laid, but there was in the Holy Place an altar for incense.

14. *Were these offerings public or private?*

They were both: individuals brought their sin-offerings, burnt-offerings, and thank-offerings; public sacrifices were offered every morning and evening, and also on the great festivals.

15. *What were the festivals?*

Times when the people rejoiced before Jehovah, and offered Him special worship: such as the weekly festival of the sabbath, the monthly festival on the day of the new moon, the feast of trumpets on the first day of the seventh month, and the three great feasts.

16. *Which were the three great feasts?*

1. The Passover, in the spring, lasting seven days, and commemorating the deliverance from Egypt.
2. The Feast of Weeks, or Pentecost, fifty days after the Passover, celebrating the harvest.
3. The Feast of Tabernacles, in the seventh month, when the people dwelt for a week in booths, to remind them of their wanderings in the wilderness.

17. *What were the sabbatic years?*

Every seventh year the land was to have rest; and every fiftieth year was a jubilee, when bondmen were restored, and lands that had been sold came back to their original owners.

18. *Is any additional feast mentioned in the New Testament?*

The "Feast of the Dedication" is referred to in John x. 22. It commemorated for a week the purification of the temple in the days of the Maccabees, one hundred and sixty-four years before Christ.

19. *Which was the great fast-day?*

The Day of Atonement, in the seventh month, when the people humbled themselves on account of their sins, and the high priest made atonement for them, entering, on this day only, into the presence of God on their behalf and as their representative.

20. *Who was the high priest?*

The chief of the priests, of the family of Aaron, the first high priest.

21. *How did the high priest make atonement on the fast-day?*

After offering sacrifice for his own sins, he slew a goat as the people's sin-offering, carried its blood within the veil, and sprinkled it on the covering of the ark within the Holy of Holies; another goat, over which he confessed the sins of the people, was sent into the wilderness.

22. *What was the ark?*

A sacred chest, in which were the Tables of the Law, on which was the golden covering or mercy-seat, and over which were the cherubim of glory.

23. *Where do we read of all these religious laws and ordinances of worship?*

In the five books of Moses, and chiefly in the book of Leviticus.

24. *But were sacrifices not offered until the time of Moses?*

The book of Genesis shows that they began to be offered soon after the Fall. Cain and Abel brought their offerings; the patriarchs sacrificed burnt-offerings on altars in various places.

25. *What do we learn from this?*

That God appointed sacrifice to be the means of the approach of sinners to Himself.

26. *What does the New Testament teach concerning all these sacrifices?*

That they are done away in Christ, who is the One sacrifice for sins, the great High Priest, and the sole Intercessor for sinners within the true Holiest of all.

---

§ 4. Joshua and the Judges.

1. *Who brought the Israelites into the land of Canaan after their forty years' wandering in the wilderness?*

Moses being dead, Joshua (whose name is the same as Jesus) brought them into the promised land, which is the land of Canaan.

2. *Did the Israelites always act rightly in Canaan?*

No; they frequently fell into idolatry, and worshipped the false gods of the nations around.

3. *How did God show His displeasure for this sin?*

To show His displeasure against idolatry, the Lord gave them up sometimes into the hands of their enemies, who plundered them, and made slaves of them.

4. *Did the Lord ever forsake them?*

No; when they cried unto the Lord, He raised up judges, who subdued their enemies, and delivered the people.

5. *Who were the chief of these judges?*

Barak, Deborah, Gideon, Jephthah, Samson, Eli, and Samuel.

6. *What is recorded specially concerning Eli?*

That he was generally faithful as high priest and judge during a long life; but that he failed in one point, in that "his sons made themselves vile, and he restrained them not."

7. *What is the record concerning Samuel?*

That he was dedicated as a child by his mother, Hannah, to the service of the sanctuary; that he was a wise and upright judge; that he was greatly honoured of God as a prophet; that he prepared the people for the monarchy they desired; and himself anointed Saul, the first king, and David his successor.

---

§ 5. The One Kingdom.

1. *Who governed the people of Israel after the judges?*

After the people had been some time governed by the judges, they desired a king such as other nations had; and God bade Samuel anoint Saul to be the first of their kings.

2. *How did Saul act?*

Saul governed well for a time; but afterwards he rebelled against the Lord, and the Lord removed him.

3. *What became of Saul at last?*

Forsaken of God for his rebellion, and being wounded in battle by the Philistines, he fell on his own sword and died.

4. *Who was the second king of Israel?*

David, who was raised to the kingdom from keeping of sheep.

5. *What was David's character and course?*

St. Paul says that he "in his own generation served the counsel of God." He delivered Israel from their enemies, and ruled them well. He wrote also "in the Holy Spirit" many psalms; in some of which he prophesied of the Christ, his Son and Lord.

6. *But was not David guilty of great sins?*

Yes; and God punished him for them by great troubles in his family.

7. *Who was the third king of Israel?*

Solomon, the son of David, and the wisest of men.

8. *What did Solomon do for God and for the people?*

He built a temple for the worship of God at Jerusalem.

9. *Was not Solomon also guilty of great sins?*

Yes; he fell into idolatry, and committed many other offences, for which he also was chastised by God.

---

§ 6. The Two Kingdoms and the Captivities.

1. *What was the subsequent history of the people?*

After the time of Solomon they were divided into two kingdoms: the kingdom of Judah, and the kingdom of Israel.

2. *How did they act towards God after this division?*

Most of their kings, as well as the people, provoked God by their idols and their great wickedness.

3. *What was the special sin of the kingdom of Israel?*

Jeroboam, the first king, introduced the calf-worship, drove the Levites and priests from the realm, and caused the people to fall away greatly from the service of Jehovah. Afterwards, in the days of Ahab, the worship of Baal was set up in the city of Samaria.

4. *How did God punish them for their crimes?*

When they had been many times threatened by prophets whom God raised up, they were carried away captive into the lands of Media and Assyria.

5. *Who were the chief prophets sent to warn and instruct the kingdom of Israel?*

Ahijah, Jehu, Elijah, Elisha, Jonah, Hosea, Amos, and Obadiah.

6. *When did this captivity take place?*

The captivity of the Ten Tribes, or the people of the kingdom of Israel in the north, took place 721 years before Christ. Nineteen kings had reigned during a space of 250 years.

7. *Who were the Samaritans?* ...s of the ...s.

A mixed race, sprung from the heathen tribes which were brought into the land after it was laid waste.

8. *What was the history of the southern kingdom, or the kingdom of Judah?*

After nearly 400 years, during which some good kings vainly attempted reformation, the people were carried away captive by Nebuchadnezzar into Babylon, and their city, Jerusalem, was laid waste.

9. *Who were the chief prophets raised up to testify in Judah?*

Shemaiah, Joel, Amos, Nahum, Micah, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Zephaniah, and Habakkuk.

10. *What was predicted concerning this captivity?*

Jeremiah prophesied that it should last seventy years, and Isaiah prophesied that Cyrus would permit the return of the people and the rebuilding of Jerusalem.

11. *What prophets arose during the captivity?*

Ezekiel and Daniel.

---

§ 7. The Return from Captivity.

1. *How did this return to their own land take place?*

After seventy years of captivity, the tribe of Judah returned, with many of Benjamin and Levi; and the people were henceforth commonly called Jews.

2. *Did they return at once and in one body?*

No; one company came back, by the decree of Cyrus, under Zerubbabel, who rebuilt the temple; another and larger company followed, under Ezra, nearly eighty years afterwards.

3. *What prophets were raised up to encourage the building of the temple?*

Haggai and Zechariah.

7. *Where are these events recorded?*

In the books of Ezra and Nehemiah.

5. *Who was the last of the prophets?*

Malachi.

6. *Did the people continue afterwards to obey God, and dwell in their own land?*

Though they were guilty of many sins, they never again fell into the worship of idols; nor were they driven again out of their own land till after they had rejected Messiah the Saviour.

7. *How long was it before the Messiah came?*

Nearly four hundred and fifty years after the final restoration of the Jewish worship and polity under Ezra and Nehemiah.

---

§ 8. Jewish History between the Old Testament and the New.

1. *What was the history of the people during the period before Christ?*

1. For two centuries they continued subject to Persia, but after Alexander the Great they were under Greek dominion for a century.
2. They then fell under the power of the kings of Syria, one of whom, Antiochus Epiphanes, desecrated the temple.
3. Deliverance was wrought out by a family of patriots called the Maccabees, who restored the temple, in commemoration of which the Feast of Dedication was instituted.
4. After a period of independence they became subject to the power of Rome, which set up the government of Herod, in whose reign our Saviour was born.

2. *What Jewish sects arose during this period?*

1. The Pharisees, who sprang up more than a hundred years before Christ. Their name signifies

"Separated;" they were strict observers of the outward law, and of the tradition of the elders, and as a class were formal and self-righteous in their religion.

2. The Sadducees, who were the opposite of the Pharisees. They denied the existence of spirits, the immortality of the soul, and the resurrection of the body. Hence they were lax both in faith and practice in their religion.

3. The Essenes were a sect exceedingly strict in their manners, and lived apart from the world. There is no mention of them in the New Testament.

3. *Who were the Herodians?*

Not a sect, but a political party devoted to the family of the Herods. Outwardly Jews, they were heathen in their spirit and practice.

4. *Did the Jews continue in their own land all this time?*

During the Greek dominion many of them settled in Egypt and other lands. These were afterwards called the "Dispersion;" and those who used the Greek language Hellenists, or Grecian Jews.

5. *Did they use the Hebrew Scriptures?*

A Greek translation of the Hebrew Scriptures was made, which was called the Septuagint, because seventy men were supposed to have united in making it.

6. *Was this Greek Bible used only in Egypt?*

No; as Greek became almost the universal language, it was spoken in Palestine, and our Lord and his apostles sometimes quoted from the Greek translation.

7. *When were the books of the Old Testament finally arranged?*

During the first century after Malachi. It is supposed that Ezra and Nehemiah collected most of the holy books, and that an assembly, called "The Great Synagogue," completed the arrangement of the inspired writings.

8. *Were other books written by Jews during this time?*

Yes; especially in the Greek language. Some of these are preserved in what we call the Apocryphal Books, which, however, are carefully distinguished, both by Jews and Christians, from inspired Scripture.

9. *What was the ordinary language of the people?*

After the captivity they ceased to speak pure Hebrew, and the language which they used was called Syro-Chaldaic, or Aramæan. Hence they needed Scribes to interpret the Scripture.

10. *Who were the Scribes?*

A learned body of men who studied the law, and wrote it out, and taught it to the people. They are sometimes called Scribes or Writers, sometimes Lawyers, sometimes Doctors, that is, teachers, of the law. They were the authors of many of the "vain traditions" which our Saviour condemned.

11. *What was the Council of the Jews?*

The supreme court of civil and religious government after the captivity. It consisted of seventy-one men, priests, scribes, and elders, and was generally presided over by the high-priest. The Jews called it the Sanhedrin, and it sat usually in a hall within the temple. Before this council our Lord and His apostles stood; but at that time it had lost much of its power.

12. *What were the Synagogues?*

Places where Jews worshipped in all their towns, but without altar or sacrifice; where they read and expounded the Scriptures on the Sabbath, taught the children, and administered justice. The congregation meeting there was also called a synagogue.

13. *Who were the Publicans?*

The tax-gatherers, who collected the tribute for Cæsar, or the Roman power. They were greatly hated by the people on this account, and also because they were often guilty of great extortion.

14. *Who were the Proselytes?*

Gentiles converted to Judaism: some being more strict, and some more lax, in their devotion to the Law. They were admitted to the outer "court of the Gentiles," and are called in the Acts "devout men."

15. *By what names were the people known when our Saviour came?*

They were called Jews in opposition to Gentiles, or the nations; Hebrews, to distinguish them from Jews of Grecian speech; and Israelites, their early and sacred name.

16. *What was the expectation of the Jews in the time of our Lord concerning the Messiah?*

They expected His speedy coming as a conqueror, and as a Great Prophet; but did not believe that He would suffer and die.

CHAPTER II.—THE NEW TESTAMENT.

§ 1. The Earlier Life of Jesus.

1. *Who is the Messiah, the Saviour of mankind?*

Jesus, the Son of God, who was sent down from heaven to save sinners.

2. *How did He come into the world?*

The Son of God took our human nature, and was born of a woman.

3. *What notices were given beforehand of His coming?*

Many promises had been given in former ages by the prophets, and more lately by an angel.

4. *What did the prophets foretell concerning it?*

Among other things they declared that a Saviour should be born of the children of Abraham, of the house of David, and in the town of Bethlehem.

5. *How did an angel give notice of His coming?*

The angel Gabriel first foretold the birth of John the Baptist, His forerunner, and then announced to the mother of Jesus that she should bring forth the Son of God.

6. *Who was the mother of Jesus?*

Mary, a virgin of the house of David.

7. *Who was His supposed father?*

Joseph, a carpenter, of Nazareth, was supposed to be the father of Jesus, because he married Mary.

8. *What further witness was given to Christ in His infancy?*

By angels from heaven, by wise men from the east, and by Simeon in the temple.

9. *How did the angels bear witness to Him?*

By singing praises to God at His birth, and by sending the shepherds to find the Child Jesus in a manger at Bethlehem.

10. *What witness did the wise men of the east bear?*

Being led by a star to the house where the infant lay, they came and worshipped Him.

11. *What honour did Simeon do Him in the temple?*

Simeon, an old man, was assured that he should see the Saviour before he died; and in the temple he paid honour to Jesus by taking Him in his arms, and acknowledging Him to be the Christ.

12. *What do we know of our Lord's youth?*

That in His twelfth year He was in the temple: "in the midst of the doctors, both hearing them and asking them questions." (Luke ii. 46.)

13. *What does this record teach us?*

That He is a pattern to all the young, in saying, "I must be in My Father's house." (Luke ii. 49.)

14. *What more do we learn concerning Him?*

That He "was subject" to Mary and Joseph, and that "He advanced in wisdom and stature, and in favour with God and man." (Luke ii. 52.)

---

§ 2. The Baptism and Public Ministry of the Christ.

1. *When did Christ begin His public ministry?*

When He was about thirty years of age He came forth and was baptized by John, who was sent from God to preach and to baptize with water.

2. *What doctrine did John the Baptist preach?*

He publicly reproved sinners of all classes, warned them of the wrath to come, preached repentance and the forgiveness of sins, and directed his disciples to Jesus as the Saviour.

3. *How did John the Baptist die?*

He was beheaded by Herod, at the wicked request of his niece, who had pleased him by her dancing.

4. *What honour was done to Christ at His baptism?*

The Spirit of God, like a dove, descended upon Him; and a voice came from heaven, saying, "Thou art My beloved Son; in Thee I am well pleased."

5. *What followed immediately after His baptism?*

He was led by the same Spirit into the wilderness, where He endured the temptations of the devil forty days, and overcame the tempter.

6. *What were the chief parts of the ministry of Christ before His passion?*

These five :—

1. He fulfilled the whole law, and gave us an example of perfect piety towards God, and goodness to men.
2. He preached to the people His divine doctrine which He brought from heaven.
3. He wrought signs and wonders to prove that He was sent from God.
4. He chose His Apostles and trained them up for their public service.
5. He appointed two sacraments of lasting obligation in His Church.

7. *How did He give an example of piety towards God?*

In His obedience to His Father in all things, in His zeal for God's honour among men, and in His frequent converse with God in prayer.

. *How was He a pattern of goodness towards men?*

By going about doing good to the bodies and souls of men ; by showing compassion to the miserable ; by taking children in His arms and blessing them ; and by always returning good for evil.

9. *How did He teach His divine doctrine?*

By public and private discourses ; by parables, or similitudes taken from life and nature ; by explanations of the older Scriptures ; by answering inquirers ; and by argument with opponents.

10. *What were the chief subjects of Christ's preaching to the people?*

These six things :—

1. He often declared His own commission, that He was sent from God to be the Saviour of men.
2. He explained the law of God, and showed that it requires holiness in our thoughts as well as in our words and actions.
3. He reproved many for their sinful traditions, and taught them that God did not regard ceremonies so much as the great duty of love to God and men.

4. He preached the glad tidings of pardon of sin and eternal life in heaven to them that repent and believe in Himself.
5. He threatened eternal condemnation to wilful sinners, particularly to hypocrites and unbelievers.
6. He foretold the destruction of Jerusalem, the dispersion of the Jews, and His own second coming in glory to raise the dead, and to judge the world.

11. *What were the chief miracles which He wrought to prove that He was sent from God?*

They were such as these:—

1. He walked on the water and stilled the tempest, showing that He was Lord of all nature.
2. He twice fed many thousand persons with a very few loaves and fishes.
3. He gave sight to the blind, and hearing to the deaf; He made the dumb to speak, the lame to walk, and healed all manner of diseases by a word.
4. He commanded evil spirits to depart out of the bodies of many whom they possessed.
5. He raised several persons from the dead, and one (namely, Lazarus) out of the grave.
6. He Himself rose from the dead on the third day, according to the Scriptures.

12. *What were the names of the Apostles whom He chose?*

"The first, Simon, who is called Peter, and Andrew his brother; James the son of Zebedee, and John his brother; Philip, and Bartholomew; Thomas, and Matthew the publican; James the son of Alphæus, and Thaddæus; Simon, the Cananæan, and Judas Iscariot, who also betrayed Him." (Matthew x. 2-4.)

13. *How did He train these Apostles for their public service?*

In these four ways:—

1. He explained to them in private what He taught the people by parables and similitudes in public.

2. He gradually taught them that He was the Messiah, the Saviour of the world; and that He should die as a ransom for sinners, and rise again the third day.

3. He watched over their faith and humility and zeal with special care.

4. He promised them to send the Spirit of God after His departure, to fit them for their public service.

14. *What were the two sacraments which Christ appointed in His Church?*

Baptism and the Lord's Supper, both to continue until the end of the world.

---

§ 3. The Passion and Death.

1. *Thus we have heard how Jesus lived: in what manner did He die?*

Jesus Christ, in suffering and dying, was meek and patient, and resigned to the will of God.

2. *What were His sharpest sufferings before His death?*

The anguish of His soul in the garden of Gethsemane, when "His sweat became as it were great drops of blood falling down upon the ground." (Luke xxii. 44.)

3. *What kind of death did He die?*

Christ was put to death by being crucified; that is, His hands and feet were nailed to a wooden cross, and there He hung in extreme pain until He gave up His spirit.

4. *When Jesus Christ had honoured God so much in His life, why did He die so shameful a death?*

Because He was appointed of God to be a sacrifice to take away the sins of men, who had deserved to die.

5. *Why then did men kill Him?*

The teachers and rulers of the Jews hated His doctrine and reproofs, and were much enraged to see the people follow Him.

6. *How did they take the Saviour?*

They bribed Judas, one of His Apostles, to betray Him into the hands of their officers; and he led them to his Master by night, and showed which was He by kissing Him.

7. *Did none of the disciples defend their Lord?*

Peter at first defended Him with the sword; but afterwards his courage failed, and he denied that he knew Him.

8. *Did Peter continue in his sin, or did he repent?*

After he had thrice denied his Lord, Jesus turned and looked upon him, and he repented and wept bitterly.

9. *Who condemned Christ to die?*

Caiaphas, the high-priest, condemned Christ as worthy of death; and Pontius Pilate, the Roman governor, at the desire of the Jews, gave Him up to be crucified.

10. *What did He suffer before His death?*

Our Lord suffered many other injuries before His death; He was mocked, He was spit upon, He was crowned with thorns, He was scourged, and in other ways wickedly ill-treated.

11. *In what company was He crucified?*

Christ was crucified between two malefactors, as if He had been the chief of sinners.

12. *Did any wonders attend His death?*

The sun was darkened at mid-day for three hours; there was an earthquake which opened many graves; and the veil of the temple was rent in two.

13. *Who took care of His burial?*

Joseph of Arimathæa, a rich man, and one of the disciples of Christ, buried Him in his own new tomb; and Pilate and the Jews set a guard of soldiers about it.

§ 4. The Resurrection and Ascension.

1. *When did our Lord rise from the dead?*

On the first day of the week, after He had lain three day in the grave; that is, one whole day and part of two others.

2. *To whom did He appear after His rising again?*

The risen Lord appeared to His disciples many times, eating and drinking with them, and giving them most certain proofs of His resurrection.

3. *How long did He tarry on the earth after His rising from the dead?*

During forty days He occasionally conversed with His Apostles, and instructed them further in His will, and in the doctrines and rules of His kingdom.

4. *What is said of His ascension to heaven?*

When Christ had given His Apostles their commission to preach the gospel to all nations, and blessed them, they saw Him carried up to heaven.

5. *What did the disciples do after the ascension?*

They returned to Jerusalem according to the command of Christ, and waited for the promised Spirit of God.

6. *What was the first thing they did in preparation for their public work?*

They chose Matthias, by lot after prayer, to be an Apostle in the room of Judas the traitor.

7. *What became of Judas?*

When Judas saw that Christ was condemned, he went and hanged himself.

---

§ 5. The Pentecost.

1. *When did the Spirit of God come upon the Apostles and other disciples?*

At the feast of Pentecost, which was about ten days after Christ ascended.

2. *In what manner did the Spirit of God come?*

A sound like the rushing of a mighty wind filled the house where they were met, and tongues like as of fire sat upon each one of them.

3. *What was the first remarkable effect of the coming of the Spirit of God upon them?*

They began to praise God in many tongues.

4. *What effect had it upon their preaching?*

They preached with such zeal and power as they had never known before.

. *What was the doctrine they preached?*

That Jesus, who had been crucified, was the Messiah, or the Christ, the Son of God and the Saviour of men; and that sinners who repent and believe in His name should be saved.

. *What success had they in preaching Christ?*

Three thousand were converted and baptized on that day, and great multitudes afterwards.

7. *What miracles did they work to confirm their doctrine?*

Miracles like those which the Lord had performed: cripples had the use of their limbs restored by them; multitudes of sick were healed; two persons were stricken with death; and some were raised to life.

8. *Had any others power to work miracles?*

Jesus Christ communicated very great gifts and powers to many believers, generally by laying on of the hands of the Apostles.

9. *Were not the Apostles greatly persecuted?*

They were put in prison by the high-priest; they were beaten by order of the council; James, the brother of John, was slain by Herod; and Peter was put in prison in order to be put to death.

10. *Did God give them any miraculous deliverances?*

Several times, when they were imprisoned, they were released by angels.

11. *Was the gospel spread only by Apostles?*

No; many believers who were scattered by persecution preached the word everywhere.

12. *Who carried the gospel to Samaria?*

Philip, an evangelist, first; and Peter and John afterwards.

13. *What more is recorded of Philip?*

That he was sent down to Gaza to meet a man of Ethiopia and preach to him Jesus.

14. *Who was Stephen?*

One of seven men appointed to care for the poor. Being filled with the Holy Ghost, he bore witness for Jesus before the council, and was afterwards stoned to death.

15. *What more is said of St. Peter's labours?*

Chiefly, that he was sent to Cæsarea to bring Cornelius and his household to Christ.

16. *Who was Cornelius?*

A Roman centurion, whose conversion showed the Church that "on the Gentiles also was poured out the gift of the Holy Ghost."

---

§ 6. The Apostle Paul.

1. *Who became the chief preacher to the Gentiles?*

The Apostle Paul, who was formerly called Saul, and persecuted the church as a zealous Pharisee.

2. *How was he converted?*

He was struck down to the ground as he was going to Damascus to imprison the Christians, while a great light shone round about, and Jesus Christ called him with a voice from heaven.

3. *What is afterwards related of him?*

After his conversion, he became a zealous preacher of the Gospel, especially among the Gentiles, and spent his days in travelling to convert the heathen nations.

4. *What were his great missionary journeys?*

Three, as recorded in the latter part of the Acts: the first through many parts of Western Asia; the second, when the gospel was carried thence into Europe; and the third, both in Asia and Europe.

5. *How did he otherwise serve the cause of Christ?*

By writing many Epistles, chiefly to the Churches founded by himself, in which he explains and defends the faith.

6. *What was his end?*

After he had done more service by preaching and writing than any of the other Apostles, and had endured much suffering, he was put to death at Rome as a martyr for Christ.

---

§ 7. Later History.

1. *What is the last event recorded in the Acts?*

The voyage of St. Paul to Rome, and his imprisonment there.

2. *What great event took place after the times recorded in the Acts?*

The destruction of Jerusalem, A.D. 70, which our Lord clearly predicted.

3. *Have we any further account of the other Apostles in Scripture?*

Yes; concerning St. Peter and St. John.

4. *What do we know concerning St. Peter?*

After faithfully preaching the gospel through life, he wrote two epistles to his fellow Christians at the close; and was crucified in his old age, as Christ signified to him beforehand. (John xxi. 18.)

5. *What is recorded concerning John the Apostle?*

After many labours, he was banished to the Isle of Patmos, where Jesus Christ appeared to him in visions, and instructed him by His angel to write the book of the Revelation.

6. *And what after this?*

That he ended his labours in Ephesus, having long outlived the other Apostles; and that there he probably wrote his Gospel and Epistles.

7. *What became of the other Apostles?*

Tradition tells us that they went into different places preaching the gospel, and that most of them were put to death for the sake of Christ.

8. *What is tradition?*

The account handed down from age to age without the inspiration of the Spirit.

CHAPTER III.—THE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE.

§ 1. The Old Testament.

1. *What names are given to the Old Testament in the New?*

"The Scriptures," "The Holy Scriptures," "Moses and the Prophets," with some others.

2. *How did the Hebrews divide their Scriptures?*

Into three parts: the Law, or the five books of Moses; the Prophets, or historical and prophetical books, written by prophets; and Scriptures, including the Psalms and the remaining books.

3. *How are they arranged in our English Bible?*

1. The Pentateuch, or Five Books.
2. The historical books from Joshua to Esther.
3. The poetical books, from Job to the Song of Solomon.
4. The prophetical books from Isaiah to Malachi.

But this does not follow the order of their writing.

4. *Which are the five books of Moses?*

1. Genesis, which means the Beginning.
2. Exodus, or the Departure, that is, from Egypt
3. Leviticus, from Levi, the sacred tribe; being the book of laws.
4. Numbers, which begins and ends with numberings of the people.
5. Deuteronomy, or the repetition of the law. It was from this book that our Lord chiefly quoted.

5. *Which are the historical books?*

Twelve, namely:—

1. Joshua, containing the history of the entrance into Canaan.
2. Judges, continuing it almost down to the kings.
3. Ruth, a sequel to Judges.
4, 5. The two books of Samuel, mainly giving the history of the first two kings.
6, 7. The two books of Kings, being the history of the kingdoms down to the captivities.
8, 9. The two books of Chronicles, containing additional history of the same period.
10, 11. Ezra and Nehemiah: the history of the return from captivity, and the re-establishment of the worship and state of the Jews, ending the history of the Old Testament.
12. Esther, which records the divine protection and deliverance of the Israelites during their captivity. The feast of Purim commemorated this event.

6. *Which are the poetical books?*

The devotional part of the Old Testament, mainly written in Hebrew poetry. They are:—

1. Job: the history of the trials and patience and deliverance of a godly man of the East in very early times.
2. The Psalms, composed at various times during one thousand years: the devotional book of both Testaments and of all ages. Very many

were composed by David; and the whole collection, when completed, was arranged in five books. The "Book of Psalms" is referred to in the New Testament, where it is quoted seventy times, and mostly as prophetic of Christ and His kingdom.

3. Proverbs: a collection of rules for a pious life, partly composed by Solomon, partly by later inspired men.

4. Ecclesiastes, or the Preacher; containing, as it is thought, Solomon's meditations on human life after his fall and recovery.

5. The Song of Solomon: a poem which by many Christians is regarded as describing in figure the mutual love of Christ and His Church.

7. *What are the prophetical books?*

Books written by prophets: men inspired by the Holy Ghost to declare God's will, and to foretell future events.

8 *What was the order in which they wrote these prophecies?*

Jonah, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Hosea, Isaiah, Micah, Nahum, and Zephaniah prophesied before the Captivity; Jeremiah, Habakkuk, Ezekiel, and Daniel during the Captivity; and Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi after the Restoration.

9 *Which are sometimes called the major, or greater, prophets?*

Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Daniel. These are first in our English Bible, because of their length and great importance.

10. *And which the minor, or lesser, prophets?*

They are, according to the order in our Bible:—Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi.

11. *What is the chief subject of all ancient prophecy?*

The coming of the Christ, His sufferings and His glory

the establishment of His kingdom, and the gathering of all nations unto Him through the preaching of His gospel.

---

§ 2. The New Testament.

1. *How is the New Testament divided?*

Into the historical books, the four Gospels, and the Acts of the Apostles; the Epistles, written for the instruction of the Churches; and the prophetic book of the Revelation: in all twenty-seven books.

2. *What do you mean by four Gospels?*

Four distinct accounts of the first coming of our Lord, who brought the gospel or "glad tidings" of salvation. The four records are the gospel "according to" St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Luke, and St. John: written most probably in this order.

3. *Who were these four?*

St. Matthew and St. John were Apostles, St. Mark and St. Luke were Missionary Evangelists.

4. *How are they generally described?*

As the Four Evangelists.

5. *What does the book of the Acts of the Apostles contain?*

The history of the foundation and spread of the Christian Church.

6. *Who was the writer?*

St. Luke, who added it as a sequel to his own gospel.

7. *Why is it called the Acts of the Apostles?*

Because it describes the labours of the first preachers of the gospel, of whom the chief were the Apostles Peter and Paul.

8. *Of how many Epistles was the Apostle Paul the author?*

Fourteen, including the Epistle to the Hebrews, though it is not certain that he was the writer of this.

9. *What was the probable order of their composition?*

1 and 2 Thessalonians, 1 and 2 Corinthians, Galatians, Romans, Ephesians, Colossians, Philemon, Philippians, Hebrews, 1 Timothy, Titus, 2 Timothy.

10. *Which of these were written in imprisonment?*

The Epistles to the Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, Philemon, and 2 Timothy.

11. *Which are called the Pastoral Epistles?*

Those written to Timothy and Titus, containing instructions for their pastoral office.

12. *What is meant by the Catholic Epistles?*

Catholic is the same as Universal; and these Epistles were written to the Church at large.

13. *Which are they?*

The Epistle of St. James; the two Epistles of St. Peter; the three Epistles of St. John, the second and third of which are written to individuals; and the Epistle of St. Jude.

14. *What is the last book of the New Testament called?*

The Revelation of John the divine (or the theologian).

15. *Why is it called the Revelation?*

Because it contains the revelation or unfolding (in the Greek, Apocalypse) of things secret, "given by Jesus Christ to His servant John."

16. *What were the seven churches to which our Lord sends Epistles in this book?*

Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamum, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea.

17. *What is the nature of its prophecies?*

They show forth in visions the history of the Christian Church to the end of time.

18. *How does the book end?*

By the testimony of Jesus that He will return to fulfil all its predictions. "He which testifieth these things saith, Yea: I come quickly. Amen: come, Lord Jesus. The grace of the Lord Jesus be with the saints. Amen."

---

§ 3. The Names of the Scriptures.

1. *What names are commonly given to the books of revelation?*

They are called the Scriptures; the Word of God; the Old and New Testaments; the Bible; and sometimes the Canon of Scripture.

2. *Why are they called the Scriptures?*

Because they were written by inspired men: Scripture means, What is written.

3. *Why the Word of God?*

Because in them God spoke and still speaks to all men.

4. *Why are they called "the Old Testament" and "the New Testament?"*

Testament is a word that answers to Covenant. The Old Testament contains the books of the old covenant before Christ, and the New Testament those of the new covenant which Christ established.

5. *Why do we call it the Bible?*

Bible signifies "The Book;" and the term has been generally used since early Christian times.

6. *What is meant by the Canon of Scripture?*

Canon means, A straight rod or rule. In the early Church the word was applied to the Scriptures as the Rule of Faith and Duty.

EXAMPLES OF PRAYER.

THE DAILY MORNING PRAYER.

GREAT and gracious God, who hast created all things by Thy power, and governest all things by Thy wisdom, who art the Author of all our blessings, by day and night: I thank Thee that Thou hast given me rest during the night past, and that I am brought to see another morning.

Blessed be Thy goodness for my health, for my food and raiment, for the love of my friends, for all blessings in this life, and for my desire and hope to attain that life which is immortal.

O God, be merciful to me a sinner, for His sake whom Thou hast exalted "to be a Prince and a Saviour, to give repentance and remission of sins." Help me to feel, bewail, and forsake my offences; and may I never want the comfortable assurance of Thy forgiveness of them, and of Thy love to me, in the blessed Son of Thy eternal love.

O teach me to know Thee, my God, and Jesus Christ whom Thou hast sent. Give me to fear Thee, and to love Thee, to trust and delight in Thee, and to hate all evil. Strengthen me, O Lord, with Thy continued grace, that no temptations may prevail against my faith; and that I, through this day, and to the end of my life, may cleave to Thee, and follow Thee in righteousness of life, in lowliness of mind, and in purity of heart.

Bless our Sovereign the Queen, and all who are in authority under her; and grant that we may see good days under her government. May Thy holy religion spread through these lands, and extend to the end of the earth. Be gracious to all who are near and dear to us, and keep us all in Thy fear and love, that we may be so united to Thee here, as not to be divided when Thou art pleased to call us hence; and may we dwell with Thee in joy that shall never die, through Jesus Christ our blessed Lord and Saviour, who hath taught us when we pray to say, *Our Father*, &c.

THE EVENING PRAYER.

O LORD, our heavenly Father, who hast made the night for us to take our rest in, I pray Thee to look down upon me while I sleep; for if Thou take care of me, I need be afraid of nothing.

Accept the thanks of a child for all the good things I have this day received; and as I lie down in peace in the evening, so let me awake and rise again in peace in the morning to serve Thee.

I implore Thy tender mercies in the forgiveness of all my sins, by which I have offended in thought, word, or deed this day. Pardon me, O Lord, for the sake of Thy Son, Jesus Christ, who died upon the cross that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life; and adopt me into Thy family as one of Thy children.

Give me Thy Holy Spirit to purify my heart, that I may entirely love Thee, and rejoice in knowing that I am loved by Thee. Help me to honour my father and mother, to obey my teachers and governors, and to be

kind and loving to all men. Provide, O Lord, for my future wants whilst I remain in this world; and may I learn in whatever state I am therewith to be content, in everything giving thanks to Thy name. The same blessings I ask for my dear relations and friends, and for all mankind. Let Thy way be made known upon earth, and Thy saving health unto all nations.

Continue Thy fatherly care over us this night. O preserve and bless us, and may no evil come nigh our dwelling. Give me needful sleep, and thus strengthen me for Thy service; and whenever thou callest me to sleep the sleep of death, may I sleep in Jesus, and through the riches of Thy grace and His worthiness awake in the morning of the resurrection to join the redeemed of the Lord, and spend the day of eternity in the presence of Jesus, and in those mansions of glory which He is gone to prepare for all that love Him. Unto Him, with the Father and the Holy Ghost, be praise and honour and glory, world without end. Amen. *Our Father*, &c.

PRINTED AT THE METHODIST BOOK ROOM, TORONTO.

Sunday-School Requisites.

PRICES NET.

Anniversary Dialogues. Packages Nos. 1 and 2, each.....	$0 55
Anniversary Dialogues. Packages Nos. 3, 4 and 5, each ..	0 45
Acme S S. Reciter	0 35
Eiler's International Sunday-school Record. Simple, complete and accurate. For recording on a new plan all matters pertaining to the business of the Sunday-school, showing the attendance and collection for the entire quarter without turning a page. Cloth For 20 classes, $1 ; for 40 classes	1 50
Eiler's International Sunday-school Collection Envelopes. No. 60. Blue paper, lined with cloth, per dozen	0 50
First Reading Book for Sunday-schools. Paper, per dozen.	0 65
Second Reading Book. Per dozen.....	0 95
Librarian's Account Book	0 50
Librarian's Cards. 50 in package; per package	0 30
Roll Book. Designed for the use of Infant Classes, etc., $1, large one	1 50
Secretary's Minute Book	0 50
The Universal S. S. Record. Giving a condensed report of members present, absent, admitted, amount of collection, verses recited, etc., etc., in each class every Sabbath Quarto, cloth..	1 25
Sunday-school Class Book. Old Design. Per dozen	0 75
Sunday-school Class Book. New Design. So arranged that the names need only be written once. Cloth, per doz..	1 50
Sunday-school Register	0 50
Superintendent's Record Book Cloth..... .	1 00
Hobart's Condensed Sunday school Record, for Superintendents or Secretaries Simple, practical and complete ..	0 50
The New Folding Card, containing Ten Commandments, Lord's Prayer, Apostles' Creed, etc., 12 cards in package	0 20
The Lord's Prayer, set to music. For Sunday-schools opening or closing. 25 in package	0 25
Excelsior Library Cards. Adapted to "Pigeon-hole System." Per 100	1 00
Temperance Pledge Cards, with or without Tobacco Pledge. Per 100	1 00
The Leaf Cluster, for the Infant Class—Quarterly. Per quarter, $1.40 ; per year	5 60
Large Bible Pictures, beautifully colored, per doz.	3 00
Lapilinum, or Blackboard Cloth, 45 inches wide. Per yard	2 00

Sunday-School Requisites.

PRICES NET.

CATECHISMS.

Methodist Catechism. No. 1, per dozen 20 00
Methodist Catechism. No. 2, " ..... 0 [illegible]
Methodist Catechism. No. 3, " ..... 0 [illegible]
Methodist Catechism. Nos. 1, 2 & 3, bound in one volume ..... 0 [illegible]

REWARD CARDS, TICKETS AND BOOKS.

Sunday school Reward Tickets. Per gross 0 15
Sunday school Reward Cards. Per package, from 10c. each up.
Sunday-school Reward Books. In packages, containing 48, 24 16, 12 and 6 books. Varying in size, according to number in package. Illustrated Per package 0 45
Sunday-school Reward Books. In packages containing twelve books 0 15

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

In large print, which can be read at a distance of thirty feet. Mounted on cloth and varnished, with ring and roller, all ready for hanging up; 34 by 21 inches ..... 0 [illegible]
Per mail pre paid ..... 0 [illegible]
Unmounted ..... 0 [illegible]

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

In large print, similar to the Ten Commandments. Mounted on cloth ..... 0 [illegible]
Per mail, pre-paid ..... 0 [illegible]
Unmounted ..... 0 [illegible]

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

It will be to your advantage, if you want good, sound, Sunday-school Library Books, to write for lists. Our Libraries are cheap. Address,

WILLIAM BRIGGS,

TORONTO.

C. W. COATES, Montreal. S. F. HUESTIS, Halifax, N. S.